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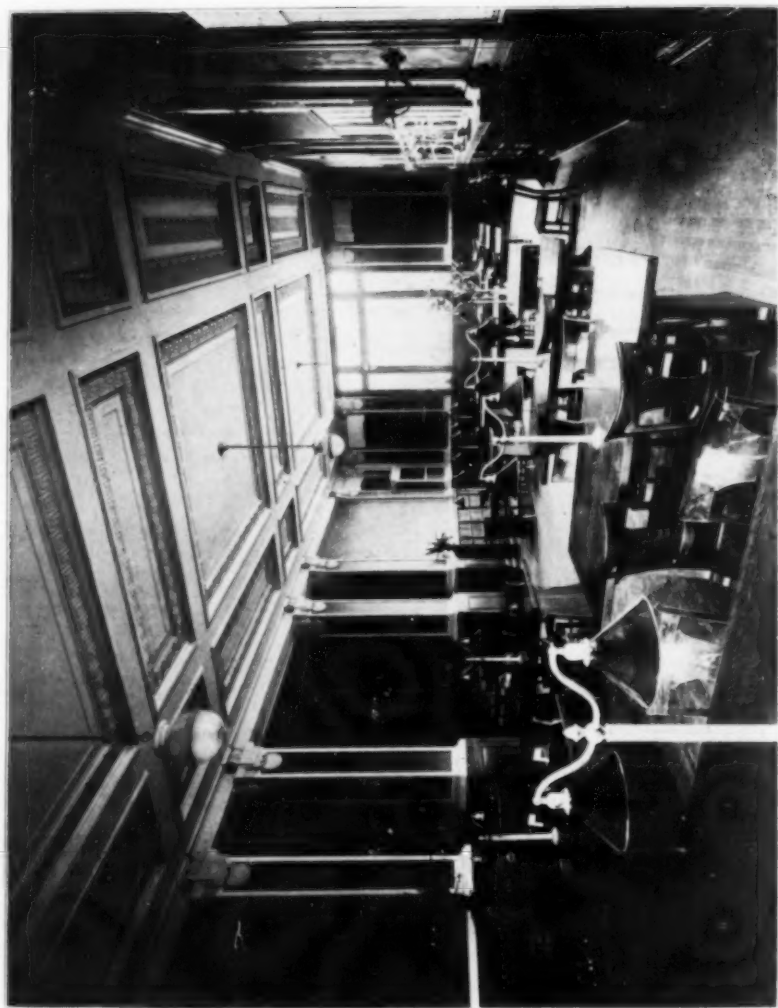
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1856—1904.



CARNEGIE BUILDING OF THE DAVENPORT (IOWA) PUBLIC LIBRARY.



READING ROOM OF THE DAVENPORT (IOWA) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 29.

AUGUST, 1904.

No. 8

WHILE plans for the St. Louis conference have not yet been fully completed, the outline of topics given elsewhere indicates the general character of the program. It has not proved practicable, in view of the limited foreign attendance assured, to undertake the formal organization of the meeting as an International Conference—and in this connection it may be noted that the last International Library Congress, held in Paris in 1900, adjourned to meet in 1905. The St. Louis International Congress of Arts and Sciences includes a Library Section, but it is not likely to be of special professional importance, in view of the later meeting of the Library Association. The A. L. A. program, however, is distinctly international in scope, and is designed to furnish a review of the present status and tendencies of library progress in this country and abroad. The difficulties in conducting a successful conference in connection with a great exposition were evident at the Chicago World's Fair meeting, but it is hoped that these difficulties may be overcome, or at least lessened, at St. Louis. There will be but one general session each day, and the various sections and state associations will probably hold only short business meetings. The fact that a hotel within the Exposition grounds has been selected as headquarters should give greater convenience for sight-seeing and save time in many ways. Under the best auspices, the conference week will be a nervous and bodily strain; but it should afford enough interest, pleasure and instruction to more than repay the cost in time, money and strength.

BESIDES the conference itself the chief library feature of the Exposition is the A. L. A. Model Library, just opened in the Missouri building. Elsewhere we given an account of the library, which is conducted as a branch by the St. Louis Public Library, for the use of the public, and especially of Exposition attachés and visitors. The fine exhibit of the Library of Congress is of special value, as evidence of the remarkable development of the national library under Mr. Putnam's direction; and a few of the historical societies have made good bibliographical ex-

hibits. It would be vain, however, to pretend that the St. Louis Conference rests its main claims upon the purely professional edification it will afford; it may even be doubted whether the Model Library will be the first goal of every A. L. A. visitor. But it is quite fair to say that the conference program as now planned should make it possible for librarians to combine professional activities with general sight-seeing, under favorable conditions and in reasonable proportion.

BRIDGEPORT, Ct., is an industrial city which some time since elected a "stoker mayor." Its Public Library has been for many years of the greatest service, not least to the industrial classes, under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Hills, who had won for themselves the esteem of the entire community. Recently the mayor proceeded to replace the former trustees with new appointees, and the reorganized board, following out what is said to have been the purpose of their appointment, have promptly ousted Mr. and Mrs. Hills and put the library in the hands of a person said to be quite without qualifications, professional or personal, for the place. The indignation aroused in Bridgeport by this transaction, among citizens of all creeds, classes and political parties, is not only most effective tribute to the place the library had won in the public regard, but is likely to have important bearing as a rebuke to the kind of politics of which Bridgeport is the victim. The vigorous expression given to this feeling has had at least the fortunate result of protecting the library assistants in their positions. It had been promptly stated when the "reorganization" was effected that the public "would see all new faces in the library," but more recently the mayor's organ has stated that all the old employees would be retained. Another significant result has been the cancellation of several promised legacies, one of which would have assured the establishment of a branch in a less central section of the city. The episode has more than local bearing, for such a thing might happen any day in too many American cities. We print elsewhere a summary of the facts, and will leave the facts to point the moral.

THE "appreciation" of Henry Bradshaw by Dr. Flügel brings before American librarians a worthy picture of a great scholar and a great librarian. But to those who knew Bradshaw, the man was greater than the work he did. Although he fought against celibacy as a necessary qualification of a Fellow at Kings College, where he presided as Senior Fellow, he lived the celibate life, giving all his heart to his work and his boys—for his great heart adopted the youth who came within his ken and influence, and they looked toward him as both college father and elder brother. There was no more lovely experience in this world than to see these young fellows coming freely of an evening into Bradshaw's rooms, at home in his home, getting from him refreshment and inspiration and giving to him the joy of helping others. He was so modest withal that when he came to the London Conference in 1881 almost no one who had not sought and received his help knew by sight the man whom every one desired to see the president of the Library Association. When he died the ideal death of the scholar, seated at his desk, the news caused sorrow in many an English heart the world over, and few men have had such tribute as was shown when, from all parts of England, Cantabs and others who had known Bradshaw, thronged to pay to his life and his memory the sad last tokens of respect.

It is interesting to note that the necessity of technical library training was recognized in the discussions at the last conference of the German librarians and has since been made a subject of comment in German library circles. In a recent number of the *Zentralblatt* a correspondent protests against the long-established belief that scholarship and erudition are more necessary in a librarian than preparatory technical training. Scholarship, it is pointed out, is not inimical to practical library work, but on the contrary is an aid; on the other hand, practical training ought not to supersede scholarship. A note more familiar among librarians in this country than in Germany is struck when the writer says, "Fortunately, we now have a profession for librarianship, and the state which has created it can demand that those who devote themselves to it should before all obtain a sufficient tech-

nical education and if necessary give proof of their proficiency by undergoing a formal examination as is done in other professions." He adds that if a thorough general education is also required and the selection of library assistants is made with these requirements in mind, it is certainly to be assumed that the librarian will be better able to do justice to his scholarly duties than the old-time scholar was able to perform effectively the duties of a librarian.

Communications.

INVITATION TO A. L. A. TO MEET IN OREGON IN 1905.

THE Library Association of Portland, Oregon, has invited the A. L. A. to hold its convention in Portland, in 1905, and the invitation will be renewed at the meeting in St. Louis. It has been 13 years since the Library Conference was held west of the Rocky Mountains and for almost 10 years the association has not been west of Denver.

The Northwest has been developing with astonishing rapidity, and library work in that vicinity is now ready to receive the great impetus which the presence of the A. L. A. would give.

The route for those from the East would include some of the grandest scenery in the world, and would be so arranged as to give a general idea of our western country and its immense resources. Railroad rates will be greatly reduced for the Lewis and Clark Centennial Fair, at Portland, which makes 1905 an exceptionally opportune time for the A. L. A. members to visit the Pacific Coast.

PORTLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
PORTLAND, Oregon.

HUNGARIAN BOOKS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

THE librarian of the Avenue C branch of the New York Public Library, who has just placed a large order for Hungarian books with me, has called my attention to an article published in your February issue, in which Miss Campbell, of the Passaic Public Library, describes her experience in trying to buy Hungarian books in New York. Miss Campbell wrote this article before she was directed to my place of business. Since then Miss Campbell has been informed of my address, and has called on me and has convinced herself that I have enough good Hungarian books on hand to supply a good many libraries. I trust that in justice to me and the many libraries who wish to buy Hungarian books, but do not know where to get them, you will accord a little space to this letter.

HUGO LEDERER.
53 AVE. B, COR. 4TH ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

HENRY BRADSHAW: LIBRARIAN AND SCHOLAR.*

BY DR. EWALD FLÜGEL, *Stanford University.*

THE facts of Henry Bradshaw's life are well known, and can easily be traced in the "Dictionary of national biography" or Prothro's biography. His was a scholar's life of no stirring events, but to me, although my personal contact with this great man was of the slightest, it represents the highest type of scholarly service, and in him I have for years admired the librarian of librarians.

Henry Bradshaw "belonged to the Irish branch of an old English family," and was born in London, on Feb. 3, 1831. He was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, became a Fellow of King's in 1853, and taught school near Dublin until 1856, when he returned to Cambridge to accept a place as assistant librarian in the university, or, as it used to be called, the Public Library. It was here that the two great ideals of his later life made themselves first felt, and the conflict first entered his heart whether he should devote himself to the library or to scholarship. He found that the opportunities for "work," for acquisition of knowledge were not sufficient, and, honest and logical as he always was, he resigned in 1858, in order to devote himself as a private scholar to the study of the manuscripts and early printed books of his university library. His knowledge in these matters, and his zeal and ability became recognized and the authorities created a special place for him in 1859 at a nominal salary, but without any restrictions, without any control. This was a rather anomalous situation which elicited the following remark when (1867) M. Holtrop asked leave to dedicate to him his "Etudes bibliographiques": "As for my titles, I have none whatever. In the library I am nothing whatever. I receive a salary on the express stipulation that I tell the world that I have no status whatever in the place." (*Life*. p. 152.)

But even though his place was not officially recognized, it was better so for Bradshaw's own development. It left him free to work along his own lines, to gather the tools

for his great work wherever he could get them; it helped him to obtain that phenomenal knowledge, that mastery in bibliography and palæotypography which only frequent trips to other English and continental libraries could give him, while his study of the Cambridge mss. made him the first authority on this subject, and led him to that long and unbroken series of splendid discoveries which made him famous in many a field of scholarship. Among these there is first the discovery of the "Book of Deer" in 1857, of the Celtic glosses in the Juvenius ms. in 1858 (which meant practically the discovery of the ancient Breton language), of the missing volumes of Morland's Vaudois mss. and their true date in 1862, of Colard Mansion's "L'Estrif de Fortune et Vertu" in 1866, and of Barbour's "Lives of saints and Siege of Troy."

Besides these brilliant achievements he mastered a multitude of languages, beginning with Swedish and ending with Tibetan, Armenian, etc., and worked in Chaucer, Wycliffe, Caxton, "anatomized" (to use his own phrase) the early Dutch printers, established the rime-test for Chaucer, and the original order of the Canterbury Tales, throwing light on every subject which he touched. We find him further exposing the lies of Simonides the forger from a new corner, while he was busily engaged in college politics, while he fought successfully for the abolition of religious tests and against the "celibacy of Fellows" and "idle Fellowships."

We can fully appreciate his sigh: "If I can only keep from side-work," and the truth of the witty answer when some one asked what Bradshaw was doing: "Oh, he's doing something else."

But the way in which he had been "doing something else" for eight years produced its fruit, when, on March 8, 1867, he was finally elected to succeed Prof. Mayor as university librarian. To him this recognition of his ability was by no means an unmixed joy; he realized that it meant a great sacrifice, the sacrifice of the opportunity of gathering the

* Read before the Library Association of California, January 8, 1904.

harvest of his work as a scholar. It meant that many favorite subjects which he had at heart, and some of which required just the finishing touch, would have to be banished into the background, since for him it was more than a theoretical maxim that the librarian's first duty was to put himself at the service of others.

But, much as we may regret our loss from the standpoint of the scholar, it was in his position as librarian that those qualities were fully developed, which brought him to the front rank of English librarians of his time, qualities which proved him to be also one of the great men of his time.

From now on his tremendous and ever-growing scholarship became more directly helpful to others, and became, directly or indirectly, a constant, never-failing source of information. And it was not only the quality and quantity, but also the way in which this help was given that made him so prominent; the frankness and fulness, as much as the friendliness and kindness, the true generosity of heart. We come across innumerable instances of his unselfishness during these years. We see how he transfers thousands of his own Irish books to the library, how he makes valuable gifts to colleges, how he pays an unknown scholar's debts, and endows secretly the first chair of archaeology at his university—a secret which was strictly kept until after his death. We are touched by the charming way in which he insists on young Conway's accepting a stipend from him in order to finish his study of 15th century woodcuts. Conway was a serious student, young, friendless, "in the dumps." He had taken up a subject in which Bradshaw had been deeply interested himself, and he felt that it was merely repaying what the university had done for him when in his own younger, friendless and penniless years it gave him a "kind of endowment of research post." And he was doing all this on a salary of but \$2000, and not so many years after he had been obliged to sell by auction the better part of his own library.

We find him in active correspondence with Dr. Furnivall on the plans of the Early English Text Society, and with a score of other scholars on their most special specialties.

In what a liberal spirit he hails ten Brinck's "Chaucer studies"! This man, in whom a

more selfish spirit would have seen a competitor, became at once his friend. "At last," he writes, "I have found the man whom I have been longing to see for many years past, and I feel sure you will forgive me for my boldness in writing to you direct, to thank you most warmly for the first part of your 'Studies on Chaucer,' which I have been feasting on for a week or more." (p. 219.)

And when Mommsen came in 1885 to study the Gildas ms.—to which Bradshaw had devoted his energy years before—it delighted his heart to greet the scholar, and see him work; "it is as good as a month's holiday to see his method of working," he writes to a friend, and Mommsen himself he almost begs to ask questions. "Do not scruple to ask any number of questions about the ms. which you think I am able to answer for you. It will be no loss, much less waste, of time to me; for I have longed for years past to find some one who will work at these books with grounded intelligence, and it is a real happiness to have lived to find the man. . . . It is, as you say, an extremely complex investigation; but it is its very complexity which interests me so much, and induces me to try my utmost to clear it up. I have done something towards this end in past years, but from not finding any scholar to whom my work could be of immediate use, I have never carried it through, as so many matters have stood in the way with more pressing claims. My primary duty as a librarian is, of course, rather to help scholars in their work to the best of my power than to pursue any favorite investigations of my own." (p. 315.)

As a return for his services he earned from Mommsen the remark that he had been more impressed by Henry Bradshaw than by any other man in England, and that he (Mommsen) longed for a shorthand writer to take down the information which he (Bradshaw) poured forth on subjects of common interest. And with great joy Mommsen told Professor Robertson Smith an anecdote which is characteristic of Bradshaw's learning. "I will tell you," Mommsen said, "one thing; it is a small one, but it is characteristic. I told Mr. Bradshaw of a contraction I had seen in a manuscript of the British Museum, which, with all my experience of Pandect mss. I had never seen before. The British Museum people, who have *also* [!] great knowledge, had

not seen it either. When I told it to Mr. Bradshaw he said nothing, but presently brought me a ms. and showed me the very thing."

To return to our summary of the events of his life, there are only a few more facts to be recorded after his appointment to the librarianship. First of all we must mention the clearing of the "Augean stable," as he occasionally calls it, or as Prothero calls it, more diplomatically, the reducing to order of the "somewhat chaotic condition" in which he found the library; the reorganization of the library, the reforming of what is—as he speaks of it—"by courtesy called the arrangement of the books"; the systematization of the cataloging, the introduction of printed title-slips (years before the British Museum adopted this method), the introduction of a system of double-entry, with brief shelf-lists, the most careful watching over the bindery (the sheet arrangement of the Caxtons being spoiled in all the English libraries but that of Cambridge), etc., etc. This reorganization was not entirely according to his taste, because he could not work well through subordinates, and unnecessarily weighed himself down by attending to many things personally. The latter fact is well illustrated by the anecdote, that when the mss. were moved to new quarters, he himself and alone carried them "caressingly" from the old shelves.

In 1882 he presided over the fifth meeting of the Library Association (the first had taken place in 1877), and gave a splendid address, which is followed in its printed shape by a number of important "notes." In the same year he was elected to the General Board of Studies, the highest council of the university.

His later studies were on the Lincoln Cathedral Statutes, the Sarum Breviary, on the early collection of canons, called the *Hibernensis* (showing his wonderful knowledge of continental church constitutions), and on the Day Book of John Dorne, the Oxford bookseller of 1520. His notes show what a loss it was to the world that he could not find the time to give us a new Dibdin.

But in the midst of all this activity came death, and deprived the world of Bradshaw's inestimable services. He had come home from supper, sat down to do a little more work on Irish bibliography, late at night,

when the angel of death closed the book before him. The lamp had gone out, the fire was burnt down, when on the morning of Feb. 11, 1886, his servant found him sitting dead in his armchair before his desk.

Bradshaw was the first authority on early English and Irish bibliography in England, one of the first authorities on palaeography, the first Chaucer scholar of his time, and in the front rank of more than one special study; and, above all, he was a great man, a warm-hearted, full-blooded, generous man, who had given the best example of his teaching, that the first duty of a librarian, and also his chief glory is unselfish devotion to his fellow-men.

The bulk of his published work seems small, but if we merely run over the titles we are astonished at the broadness of his scholarship, and if we further consider what a stupendous knowledge he brought to bear on the elucidation of the smallest points, if we consider his method, his ideals, his enthusiasm, the spirit of his work, the clearness of his head and judgment, his wonderful memory, retentive of the smallest details, his "*pouvoir divinatoire*" (as Jusserand calls it), his perpetual readiness, then we realize that we shall not see his like again.

Perhaps a few quotations from his writings may make more clear how strong and how high were his ideals of a librarian's work. I quote from his "Letters and papers":

"The most delightful thing in the world is to have people coming to you for help."

"Living as I do in charge of a very large library, where all I find is instantly at the service of my neighbors, I find but little leisure to put my results into print, and I have to content myself with the humbler position of helping students by oral communication."

That, in helping others, he was not satisfied with mere appropriation of his thoughts and suggestions, is emphasized in his sharp words: "You are heartily welcome to anything I can tell you, but don't publish *my* work, publish your own."

"My only wish has been to collect facts, in order that others may form a judgment upon them."

"As for originality I, of course, never laid claim to any new facts. My only point is my method, which I always insist on in anything in bibliography. Arrange your facts vigor-

ously and get them plainly before you, and let them *speak for themselves*, which they will always do."

Let me add from his presidential address of 1882 the splendid definitions:

"*What is a library?* A library is a collection of books brought together for the use of those who wish to read them; these readers falling for the most part into the two very distinct classes of readers of books and writers of books."

"*What is a librarian?* A librarian is one who earns his living by attending to the wants of those for whose use the library under his charge exists, his primary duty being, in the widest possible sense of the phrase, to save the time of those who seek his services."

And condensing the history of modern libraries into a few sentences, he says:

"Libraries may be said to go through several successive stages, though the higher stages are frequently never reached or even contemplated. *The most elementary kind* exists only for readers. It is represented by the lower class of circulating library, and by the simplest form of branch, in places where central free libraries exist. It must not be thought that I am depreciating the value of this elementary institution. It corresponds to the boys' library of our schools, and (though you will perhaps be surprised to hear me say so) to the whole of our university and college libraries here, as they existed in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Their object was exclusively *practical*; they were collections of books brought together simply for the use of those who wanted to read, and had not the means to buy books for themselves. Education makes people want to read, and the libraries exist to supply this want.

"*A higher stage* is reached when the funds at the disposal of a library come to be in part devoted to the acquisition of books, which form the necessary working materials of those who are engaged in writing books, but cannot afford to buy all the books which they need for their work. What is useful in this way to one person will almost certainly be useful to another, and thus it becomes worth while to incur some outlay with this object, and so to make the libraries available for study as well as simply for reading what are called readable books.

"The *character*, the higher stamp, thus given

to a library, soon produces results. We know that 'to every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance.' When even small resources are well husbanded and made useful for a higher class of work by good management, donations flow in; and men who have spent half a lifetime and half a fortune upon the formation of a library will leave or even give their books to a place where they feel confident that good use will be made of them. This is the process by which all our great libraries have been formed. I have no reason to fear contradiction if I say that in every library of note in this kingdom down to the last fifty or sixty years the bought books formed but a very minute portion of the whole collection in comparison with those which were given or bequeathed."

As the watchword of the university library he states: "*Liberty and Discretion*." "We say to those who use our library: 'The rule is (1) *liberty for you* to go freely about the whole library, examining what books you choose and borrowing what books you like; and (2) *discretion on our part*, exercised in putting such extremely moderate restrictions upon your freedom, that the safety of the more precious books is regarded, and the presence of the books most constantly needed for reference is secured, without undue interference with your access to the shelves or your borrowing from the library."

Let me draw two important lessons from Bradshaw's life and thoughts:

First, that the librarian must be a scholar, able as well as ready to bring his scholarship to the help of his public.

Second, that a library of any ambition must be above a merely and exclusively *practical* basis.

Formulating the latter point differently, I should say, that since the library is no ephemeral institution, it ought not to bind itself exclusively to present needs, to the present time; it should consider the future as well as the present, *it should take special care to collect for the future*.

Finally, I should like to emphasize Bradshaw's words on book bequests and their place in the history of English libraries.

The library, by not being confined too closely to present needs, will become naturally the hospitable sheltering-place, the refuge for private collections, it will become the magnet

to attract private collections formed for special purposes, collections which may not appeal to the present generation, but which will become invaluable in later times.

The main point, at present, is to rid the public of the mediæval ideal of a library, the kindergarten ideal, the frying-pan ideal, which says that libraries exist exclusively or mainly for *present* uses, for "readers" only (to use the phrase of Bradshaw).

Our public must learn to regard the library as a place for all time, a *Temple of the Future*

— then only the library will be distinguishable from a mere counting-house, a mere book-stall.

When the library begins to consider the future at least as much as the present, and to count the scholar as belonging to its "Public," then the old saying will become true, and the library will become the *University of the Future*. And here we have again arrived at the intimate connection between the library and scholarship, so wonderfully represented by Henry Bradshaw — librarian and scholar.

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS FOR LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

By WILLIAM T. PARTRIDGE, *New York City.*

CLOSE upon the heels of a determination to build comes the troublesome question of an architect. The very announcement of such an intention makes one the recipient of letters of solicitation from scores of architects, contractors, designers, construction companies and builders. Friends pour in upon one letters of commendation, even wives and daughters intrigue to introduce their young and talented architectural *protégés*, while it is all the more difficult if one has professional friends himself. And this is equally as true of building committees as of individuals. In private work, it is generally agreed to appoint the architect outright. There is but a single owner and he, as a rule, has a distinct preference for the work of a particular practitioner. Direct appointment moreover insures an intelligent understanding between architects and clients at the commencement of the work.

The best equipped men, however, are likely to design mediocre structures, when unchecked, so that even here some professional criticism of the architect's studies is to be desired. An owner is not always to blame for the unhappy work too often seen. He is more or less dependent upon the judgment and taste of his architect, for he has not sufficient technical knowledge to read the architect's drawings, and his eye is too often caught by an attractive water color made by a professional colorist for that very purpose.

An owner seldom obtains from an architect more than two or three solutions of a

problem, nor in private work are more to be desired. The architect has not enough time to work out all possible practical solutions. It is sufficient that he select one pleasing to his client and himself.

But in public work the arguments are all on the other side, in favor of competition. A library, for instance, is cosmopolitan and should set the highest standard in taste and ethics.

The building committee should not depend on the local practitioner unless he has proved himself the equal of his foreign competitors. No committee can afford to make a mistake in results, although local feeling may be aroused by selecting a foreign design.

Under the competitive system, the library committee is insured a choice between different schemes; there is a chance to obtain more suggestions from several sources than a single mind could give and, when properly conducted, the prize seldom falls into incompetent hands. Moreover, it is relieved from all accusation of favoritism, for a competition affords the local architect an equal chance to prove his ability, while on the other hand the architect is relieved from intriguing to secure the work—he is invited in the open lists and has a chance to be judged upon his merits.

A competition once decided upon, its management gives rise to further difference of opinion. There is indeed a general agreement that committees should employ professional assistance, since they need it at every step.

They need this assistance, first, in examining the conditions of their problem and ascertaining its capabilities and its limitations, so that they may not ask for what is impossible and may get everything that the circumstances permit. These examinations will also clear their minds, enabling them to see just what they want, and to distinguish between what is necessary and what is only desirable. Secondly, they need assistance in the statement of these requirements, so that there shall be no ambiguity of language and no omissions. Complications also are likely to occur which do not readily suggest themselves to persons inexperienced in these matters and may be the source of much embarrassment if not provided for in advance. The program should provide for every contingency. Finally, professional aid is needed in examining and choosing among the designs, not only because committees often do not understand drawings very well, and need somebody to explain them, but because, though they may know whether their own taste and convenience are suited, they cannot in general be competent judges of artistic and technical merit.

It has been customary to employ non-practicing architects for experts, the most conspicuous of these being the heads of the various architectural schools. For library work this has proved successful, though in work of more public character they may not be considered sufficiently in touch with the details of modern practice and a jury of non-competing architects may be chosen instead. It is customary to pay the expert a fixed sum for his service and his travelling expenses. This service includes preliminary consultation, the drawing up of the program, the judging of the designs and an official report to the committee. As the competition has for its object the selection of the architect as well as the design, the relation of the expert usually ceases with the appointment of the architect.

In the preliminary consultation one of the first questions to be decided is the kind of competition to be held. *Closed competition* among especially invited and paid competitors; *open competitions*, with prizes; or *mixed competitions*, as they are called, in which, in order to make sure of a sufficiency of trustworthy competitors, a certain number are specially invited and receive compensa-

tion; a general invitation to serve without pay being issued to the rest of the profession. In the closed competition it seems best to have all competitors paid alike and no prizes for second or third best designs, as the architects go into these contests to get the work, not win prizes. So long as their expenses are reimbursed they do not care for rewards. In an open competition it seems desirable to have a certain number of prizes, presumably the same for all, for no architect cares for a distinction in such matters if he has not won.

In the case of a paid competition it is customary to consider the compensation as a part payment on account of the architect's commission. This seems a tax upon the successful men, as in nearly every instance the successful competitor has had to restudy his plan, and the expense of preparing his competition drawings is thereby lost.

The kind of competition once decided upon, the preparation of *The Instructions* is next in order. Here there is a variety of opinion and practice. In an open competition the drawings asked for should be few and simple, for it is to the interest of all parties that such a competition should cost as little as possible in time and money. Such a competition appeals to a large class of little-known or young practitioners. It is customary to demand few drawings, at a small scale, in the simplest style of draughtsmanship. One way of obtaining this is by demanding pencil drawings on tracing paper, mounted, which renders it easier for the committee to compare and handle them. Experienced draughtsmen can make a very presentable showing with mounted tracing paper, but this cannot be safely entrusted to an inexperienced hand and, considering the time consumed in mounting, it is a question whether it is not a saving to the architect to make the drawings directly on Whatman paper. Certainly their appearance is better. Furthermore, the tracing paper drawings always stretch so much in mounting that they are only fairly accurate.

The number of drawings should also be as small as possible and none called for that would not influence the decision. In assisting an expert in competitions the writer has seldom seen more than three drawings used in comparison—the first and second floor plans and the front elevation. The perspective is valuable as a reference, but it is seldom that

it honestly corresponds to the elevations and it is easily "faked."

The plans should be blacked-in and simple tints used to show corridors and emphasize circulation. It is impossible to show the modelling of an elevation in pure outline, so it should have shadows cast at 45 degrees and the shadows and all openings rendered in flat or graded washes of India ink. The perspective in outline, with the openings shaded with washes of India ink without shadows, affords the best interpretation of the design.

The papers of instruction should be perfectly explicit in regard to business matters and assurance be given that the successful architect shall be paid according to the approved schedule of charges of the American Institute of Architects.

"Assurance should also be given, wherever possible, that the successful competitor shall do the work, but this is not always practicable or reasonable. Even in limited competitions among invited competitors, it may happen that the members of the committee find themselves constrained to invite men in whom they have not perfect confidence and whom they do not wish to employ. This is, of course, a most undesirable state of affairs, but it sometimes exists, and when it does, it should be frankly met by reserving to the owners the right to associate with the successful competitor some person acceptable to himself, with whom he shall divide the labor and the profits. This might seem to be so offensive a proposition as to deter men from taking a hand, but it does not prove so. The more experienced men feel quite sure that it does not point to them, and the men to whom it does refer either withdraw, which does no harm, or are glad to take their chances under almost any conditions."

In an open competition, of course, such a provision is essential in order to protect the owners. Otherwise there is nothing to prevent any irresponsible person from hiring an equally irresponsible designer and a sufficient number of capable draughtsmen and carrying off the prize. But, even in this case, if the design is really the best one, it is for the interest of the work that the owners should be able to use it, under such provisions as safety may require, the author having his proper share of the credit and of the profit.

To the list of requirements is added the

survey of the lot and sometimes a tentative plan, but it is a question whether the competitor is not always influenced and unable to free himself from the impression that the plan is what the committee desires. Upon the question of alternative designs there is a difference of opinion. Another open question is whether competition drawings should be signed, but the general practice has evolved the plan of having the drawings unsigned and the name of the firm enclosed in a blank envelope, the drawings being identified by means of numbers. How much should be said about the cost is another question, for the "approximate estimate from a responsible contractor" demanded upon drawings of such small scale are for any figures the architect desires him to submit. If figuring the cost by cubic feet, the range is made wide, as one can build for from 20 to 60 cents a cubic foot.

The methods of the experts in selecting a design vary; some choose three or four, leaving the final choice with the committee, while others place definitely in order of merit these designs, giving their opinions and stating their reasons. This latter course seems more satisfactory to the profession at large. In the choice of these designs convenience, economy and artistic merit are considered in the above order.

After all, the only issue that a competition is well calculated to determine is that of the *parti*; the kind of thing it is best to do; the sort of building best suited to the case in hand. Questions of cost, material and construction, and personal questions as to the skill, experience and character of the competitors, cannot be answered by this procedure. They must be separately considered, either before the competition is set on foot or after it is concluded. But the main elements of the design, in plan and elevation, can be perfectly well settled in this way, and often more satisfactorily than in any other way.

There are many considerations of the advantages and abuses of the competitive system which time does not permit us to touch here. They are admirably set forth in a paper on "Competitions," by Professor Ware, whose assistant in his expert work the writer has for a number of years had the honor to be. Some of Professor Ware's arguments, indeed, are set forth here, though on many points the writer has reached opposite conclusions.

INSPIRATION: AN ADDRESS TO AN APPRENTICE CLASS.*

By THERESA HITCHLER, *Superintendent of Cataloging, Brooklyn (N.Y.) Public Library.*

"INSPIRATION"—this word is so freely used and so much abused at the present time, particularly among members of the library profession that I have decided to preach from that text to-day.

Attend any library club meeting nowadays, and you will be certain to hear at least once during the session, of the "inspired" work that is being done by certain modest individuals, and of the inspiration that seems to surround them as with a halo. If you discuss the question with some of these inspired ones, you discover that most of them are extremely doubtful as to the exact meaning of the term "inspiration," some really meaning enthusiasm, others apparently using the term because it sounds well and seems to imply a high standard of work or merit. Even the definitions found in our dictionaries are not satisfying. But no matter how vague or diverse the explanations of the word, all unanimously attribute to the possessor of the quality, the power of accomplishing great things. Therefore, if you think yourself inspired, be sure you perform something in the nature of the miraculous.

Let us not allow ourselves to form the habit of picking up cant phrases, for that is what such expressions as "inspiration," "missionary spirit," and the like, are apt to become, even with the best intentions on our part. Let us look at the matter in a common-sense and prosaic light. Inspiration is God-given and is vouchsafed to but few on this earth. While it enables those that have it to accomplish great things and is something worth having and worth striving for, yet consider—can it be acquired? Or is it not rather an elusive something, which most of us strive after and sigh for in vain—but which is given to our neighbor unasked?

Leaving religion out of the question, we find the word, inspiration, used mainly in connection with poets, painters, musicians, etc., who while under the influence, so to speak, of an inspired thought or inspiration are

enabled to accomplish that which under ordinary circumstances is denied them. People, in various walks of life, have at times, accomplished one or two remarkable feats either mental or physical, which, during the rest of their natural lives they have been unable to duplicate either under similar circumstances or even under more favorable conditions. Were they inspired? Many an author has written a book great enough to augur a great future, but how often has it remained his only great work, how often have his succeeding attempts proved mere mediocre successes and even dead failures?

Though instances of this kind—when under a temporary strong influence, call it inspiration if you will, great deeds have taken form and shape—are numerous, it is yet true that this influence is short-lived and is usually followed by a corresponding degree of lessened ability, not to say inability. This is a state of affairs not only to be deplored but in an every-day business like ours, not even to be tolerated.

But, apart from the world of art, outside the magic circle in which imagination has, must have, full play, the influence of inspiration is less apparent. In the world of fact—and we librarians are living first of all in a world of fact, not fancy (despite the fiction with which we are surrounded)—inspiration's visits are few and far between. Fact and fancy do not always prove a happy combination, and therefore it behooves us inhabitants of the world of fact, to cultivate and chiefly to rely on the less subtle but more dependable helpmates, the foremost of which are, to my mind, a sense of duty and enthusiasm.

The former, a sense of duty, comprises so much that I may be excused if I go somewhat into detail. In the first place, you are paid for a certain work, therefore earn your wage by doing it well. The moment you fail to perform your duties to the best of your ability, you accept what is not yours by right, you are sailing under false colors.

Again, look about you and size up your

* Address delivered before apprentice class, New York Public Library.

work that you may form what I am going to call a *business sense-of-view*. I mean, bring patience, exactness, conscientiousness, stick-at-it-iveness, perseverance, to your work, but more than this, bring pleasure in the doing. These qualities, combined, give what we call business tact, and that is the first condition of success. You are not doing anything, remember, but what you are being paid for, whether in coin of the realm or an equivalent. Do not make the mistake of doing as little as possible and then thinking you are keeping within the limits of your bond.

To take an example: your duty does not consist merely in handing a certain book over the desk to a borrower, but in giving it in so pleasant a manner as to make the recipient feel that *she* (it is unnecessary to make the *he's* feel this too strongly) is a welcome visitor at the library and that it is a pleasure to serve her. If you are troubled or annoyed about anything, either in your private affairs or affairs immediately connected with your work, remember your duty to your employer and refrain from giving expression to your feeling.

What business man cares to keep a clerk who for any reason whatsoever, estranges a customer? Why should the library keep an employee who brings it into disrepute? Unpleasant happenings spread marvellously and before you are aware of it the report is bruited abroad that there is a very disagreeable attendant in such and such a library whom it is well to avoid. Remember you are being constantly observed and criticized and remember also that the public is carping, is most critical, when it is getting something for nothing. Be courteous and obliging always, but never officious. The officious man-of-business is as objectionable as the bored, martyred and enduring one.

My comparison points to the fact that the commercial spirit of the age, which has entered every field—making, for example, a *law-business* out of the time-honored *profession* of the law, has not been kept out of the library profession, but has made of the old-time book-loving but often impractical librarian, a busy, wideawake dispenser of books and information. The librarian of the day is he who has for his first if not his only aim the devising of business-like ways and

means to do the greatest amount of good to the greatest number—to reach the greatest possible number of people in the least possible time.

In order to accomplish such results, the wonderfully devised system with which we are all familiar, a system based upon strict business principles, requiring absolute accuracy, or accuracy as absolute as human fallibility will permit, is necessary. It is necessary to adhere to strict rules, non-conformity with which may and usually does cause, among other evils, the loss of books or of so many dollars and cents. No doubt the amount of work before you seems appalling. Realizing all the difficulties before them, not a great many years ago, a small band of able enthusiasts went to work with a will, overcoming difficulty after difficulty, disappointment after disappointment on the road until they gradually found a way for us to follow and perfected this detailed system of library work. These men and women to-day stand at the head of our profession, and it is due to their efforts that we may dignify our work by the name of profession. Let us make it our duty to them and to ourselves to do everything to glorify this same chosen profession of ours and avoid doing anything, however slight, which may lower it in the eyes of the one outside the gates.

To go back a bit, was it *inspiration*, think you, that made these people leaders, and, what is more, that enables them to remain in the lead? I think not. From what we know of them, does it not seem to have been rather their steady application, genuine knowledge, good sound judgment, and, last but not least, their ability to foresee the future and its possibilities which made their efforts successful and assisted them to the top of the ladder? I fear that inspiration played only a small part in their achievement. Besides who has ever heard anyone who was doing good steady work called "inspired?" No one, I venture to say. Such people may be talented, but the difference between the inspired and the talented of this world is seen in the fact that the latter are expected to do good work all of the time while the former are accorded long rests between the happy thoughts with which they surprise the world. Such is the way of genius, and its field is found, as a

rule, in the fine arts rather than in the professions. In a calling like ours, which demands most of all good, hard, steady work, the worker wins out, genius has to fold its flags. This seems hard, I know, but truth is generally unsparing of our feelings. Work done by fits and starts bears at the best but indifferent fruits. What is needed, I repeat, is work that is careful and reliable, work that is conscientiously and intelligently performed.

Look about you and you will see everywhere work, its cause and its effect. A letter of introduction, influence, chance, or "bluff," may procure one a position, but it is ability and application that make it secure. The physician saves life by reason of his knowledge of the natural laws that govern our being; but it took time and work to acquire this knowledge, it did not come to him heaven-sent. Even in the world of art, where inspiration is most at home, work is anything but an unknown quantity. Patti was whipped back to the piano daily, because she would not practice otherwise. We stand transfixed before a glorious picture; who thinks or cares to think of the many spoiled canvases? The actor and the virtuoso charm their audiences, but their anguish, their hours of toil, mental and physical, are forgotten in their hour of triumph. What all these conquerors in their respective fields of labor (for conquerors they are, soldiers of war and peace) have gained may be yours as well, as long as your work has the all-essential quality — productiveness.

Do not think that in order to accomplish great results, it is necessary to work all of the time, to give yourself no time for recreation — on the contrary, we all need the latter and need it badly. But during the hours that belong not to you but to your employer, *work*, work steadily, willingly, cheerfully and well — work with all our heart. Prove your enthusiasm not by working overtime but by the spirit that breathes forth from you every hour in the day. "I am happy in my work, I am doing the best I know how, and I am ready and willing, when occasion offers, to go *beyond* my bond." As Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, said to his students, "I do not believe that a man ought to work all of the time, and it should be our purpose not to make them work all of the time but rather to make them *want* to work all of the time."

PEDAGOGICS AT LIBRARY SCHOOLS.

In a certain "Natural history of Iceland," published many years ago, there is a chapter whose entire caption and contents are:

"CHAP. LXXII.

"Concerning Snakes.

"No snakes of any kind are to be met with throughout the whole island."

And the happy author proceeds forthwith to the discussion of some other phase of his subject. And so as Herodotus might say, concerning pedagogics at the library school, it is noteworthy for its absence. So far as we are aware, the instructors follow the bent of their own sweet wills wholly untrammelled by any enslaving conventional laws. Hence these schools are attractive and unique, and maintain a body of fairly enthusiastic students. That the teachers of the half dozen library schools of the country have ever met for the purpose of comparing methods, devising systems, or even for mutual admiration, is unknown to the general public. As a rule the teachers of these schools are competent to invent and enforce their own methods in accordance with their various personal equations, with no encumbrance from any artificial system of pedagogics. Their system, or systems, are normal in the proper sense of the word. The students are often turned loose, as it were, in a large corral, and may browse as their judgment dictates. When the students are under training for the more responsible library positions, and have already faced problems in college, and the school-room, and in different forms of literary activity, such freedom with some limits to the stockade, so as to prevent predatory excursions and irrelevant forays, tends to the best development and is greatly to be encouraged. On the other hand, the tendency to overload the special student with hack work and merely monotonous detail is to be deprecated. Granted the full importance of theories, still that school which gives the students the largest opportunities for practical work will, other things being equal, turn out the more competent librarians. The librarian's work is concerned with activities rather than ideals, with practical problems, not to be solved in the laboratory, but faced at the desk and among the patrons.

While knowledge in a librarian never comes amiss, the library school is hardly the place for the mere acquisition of knowledge. It is the place to learn where knowledge is, to classify, to correlate, to render available on short notice not only what you know but what everybody else knows.

There are one or two psychological principles to which it is proper to call the attention of all teachers. "Present old facts in a new setting." The value of repetition is recognized. Horace states that an old word or a hackneyed phrase may be received with favor, if only we can stamp it with an up-to-date setting. It may be well to have stand-

ardized machines, but you cannot depend upon a standardized lecture to arouse enthusiasm. It has happened that a teacher who has by a certain lecture or by a certain method stimulated a class almost to hysterical effort has wondered when the next class under the influence of the same lecture or the same method has shown but a languid interest. The teacher concludes that students are deteriorating. Not at all; there is a touch of freshness in the first presentation which has been lost. Just the difference between fresh and stale, that is all. A whisper has been overheard that at least at one of the library schools the students of the later years have not the same zeal and enthusiasm as the students of the first years. Naturally, in the first years both teachers and students together wrought out methods. In the later years the system has become fixed, standardized, and sometimes the students have a feeling sense that they are grinding at a mill.

"When you add, don't forget to subtract." There is a tendency with most careful, earnest teachers whose methods savor of the academy to part with great reluctance from any feature which has had a measure of success even when other features are added. So when a school is blessed with a number of careful, ambitious teachers, each desirous of imparting all he knows, there is danger of a congested course. Work which keeps the students busy from 12 to 14 hours a day exhausts the energies. The average brain, and even brains of more than average caliber, cannot do clear-headed work when oppressed with a sense of fatigue.

The principle of election needs some attention. It goes without saying that good penmanship is of great importance in certain phases of library work. However, it is clearly impossible that all should become excellent chirographers. Mr. X., a student of 40, who desires to acquire a general knowledge of library management, economy and architecture, is confronted with the laborious necessity of training the muscles of his hand to execute the library script—a very useful attainment for those who expect to do clerical work, also of great service to anybody, yet manifestly not essential for most of the administrative functions of the library. If penmanship were a criterion, many of our prominent librarians would have an uncertain tenure of their positions. The typewriter has superseded penmanship. So when Mr. X. receives word from the supervisors of penmanship that the down strokes of his "m's" are not uniformly parallel, or that the cross on his "t" extends too far into space, nothing but the exercise of the wisest forbearance prevents him from "hurling bricks." It is well for Mr. X. to know what is meant by a "library hand," but to require it of him is refined cruelty.

If the principle of election were a little more freely allowed, the student could do

more thorough work in some chosen departments.

According to our observations, no teachers of any institution are more industrious and self-sacrificing than the teachers at the library schools. In addition to rather full duties at large libraries, they must prepare to meet their quite exacting students.

At the ideal school for the training of librarians, the teachers shall be chosen not because they possess parchment, nor because they are patterns, but because they know a lot and still are conscious of their limitations. They must also realize the limitations of their students, must not be too intrusive with their erudition, and must be elastic in method. They should have a harmonious blending of library work and of teaching so as to be kept just comfortably busy.

What a wonderful opportunity for variety in method is the happy lot of the Professor of General Knowledge! At one time he will startle his class with a rapid cross-fire of simple and easy questions pertaining to literature, science and history, and will dismay them with a realizing sense of their crass ignorance. At another time the class will report on the information they have accumulated with regard to more difficult problems. The class will be asked to prepare questions as samples of what may be expected in every day work at a library. The professor will hold himself ready to discuss such questions, and to give a practical illustration of exactly how to extract all the information required from the resources of the library. Dozens of topics will be suggested by the daily paper. It may happen that some morning the people may wake up and may learn that over night we have annexed Panama, Hawaii or Macedonia. The class is at once turned loose to prepare a list of all the available literature in regard to Panama, Hawaii or Macedonia. The preparation of such bulletins is always an exercise of value.

At first thought it may be assumed that the professor of classification has a comparatively easy chair. The judgment is a hasty one. It is his duty to create exact definitions, and this exercise demands the nicest critical acumen, in addition to a power for happy condensation of expression. Very exacting is his work in the lines of philosophy and theology. The determination under which particular heading a given book will have the largest area of usefulness is an intellectual problem into which many complex elements enter, and the discussion of these points with a competent teacher, such as we could readily name, is a source of inspiration.

Methods of charging and discharging can be rapidly and easily learned by a system which will show the various plans in actual operation.

The A. L. A. has a committee on library training, one member of which may in the course of a year visit some library school for

a few hours. The reports of this committee are necessarily crude. They do not gather sufficient data for a comprehensive judgment, and therefore deal in glittering generalities. A report which would pass upon the character of the instruction and the relative rank of the various members of the faculty should be founded on more thorough investigation.

No one is calling for any investigation, for the value of the training at the library schools is cheerfully acknowledged by all who have enjoyed the privileges of such instruction; however, a report, based on a more thorough examination, and prepared by a competent committee, would have value and authority. There is a loyal body of students and alumni, and a *raisonable esprit de corps*, yet hints, suggestions, encouragement, from any source, are welcome to the live teacher, have value at the time of stock-taking, and are useful in plans for future activities. That in so brief a space of time the library school has attained so high a standard of proficiency, and has so completely interwoven itself into our system of education, is a triumph of American ideas and progressiveness.

A. H. VOTAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BOOK NOTES IN CARD CATALOGS.

No branch of bibliographical activity is more attractive to the benevolent librarian than book annotation; none is more difficult. The desirability and the importance of book notes has been sufficiently emphasized—perhaps exaggerated. But the difficulties and the problems of book annotation have been either minimized or overlooked altogether.

Among the most prominent of the problems are these: (1) What classes of literature are to be annotated? and how? (2) For whom are the notes in each case to be written? and how? (3) And where are the notes in each case to appear?

It may be that it is only popular literature, or the literature of popular subjects that should be annotated; or, perhaps, all literature is to be annotated, or evaluated, or described with an impartial use of nouns and adjectives. This we need not discuss in this place.

In answer to the second question, however, more must be said. Even if we could be brought to think that the literature to be described was one homogeneous mass to be treated in a single stereotyped fashion, we could never fail to see that it would be used by a very heterogeneous mass of readers, and would decide to adapt the character of our notes to their use. Among the many different classes to whom a book note is useful, two general classes may be noted: first, those who wish to learn the character of a given book, and, second, the great majority who desire information regarding the literature upon a given subject.

Among the first class are librarians, and for the most part librarians only. They already have in their custody 500, 5000, or 50,000 books, the character of which, so far as the librarian is concerned, has already been determined. In purchasing them, the librarian has decided that they would be useful to the community in which the library is situated.

But while the utility of the books in the librarian's custody has already been determined, that of future purchases has not. Every suggested purchase raises questions which the conscientious librarian must answer in some fashion or other. Has this book been printed under another title or in another edition? and if so, what is the difference? May the same matter in substance be found in another work by the same author or by another author already in the library? and if so, in what respect is it different? These and similar questions arise and must be answered with a view to the symmetrical and wise development of the collections as a whole.

The problem of the average reader is quite different. He is bent upon the acquisition of knowledge, not the collection of books. He has to select from the accumulated literature of years, the librarian from the publications of a single season; he has to satisfy a specific demand, the librarian a general one; he may choose from the books themselves, the librarian from the descriptions of the books. The reader has therefore little need or desire for bibliographical information about any particular book. He desires a book, presumably the best, upon a given subject—a compendious biography of Queen Victoria, a popular history of England, an exhaustive description of the Russian empire, etc., etc. These are distinct demands, well-defined and practical; how can they be met more successfully than they are?

The answer to this question is involved in the answer to the third question, as to where the notes in each case are to appear. Certainly librarians should have and will have in time a bibliographical periodical to help them in selecting from the mass of current publications the books which may be most useful in their community. And no less certainly every library should publish a bulletin of accessions, with notes, sometimes helpful, sometimes amusing. But should notes which are of use in these periodicals be clipped and pasted on catalog cards? Should the note on Morley's Gladstone, printed in the bulletin, be entered under Morley in the card catalog, or under Gladstone, or under both? I am disposed to believe that it should be entered under neither. I would not enter it under Morley, partly because it would seldom be seen there, and partly because when it was seen it would be as likely to hinder or mislead the reader as to help him—at any rate, as soon as the note became antiquated. If I examine the catalog to get the shelfmark for this book I want to get it as quickly as possible; I do not

want to find some one in my way reading book notes; and when I find the card I want simply the shelfmark; all else is twitting. Moreover, the note which was most helpful at the time when the book was published, the note which described the book as the most exhaustive or authoritative work upon the subject, may become misleading because of the appearance of some more exhaustive or authoritative work. Similar objections obtain if the note is entered on an author card under the subject heading Gladstone.

But even if a note could be written which would be valuable alike in the bulletin and in the catalog, a note could not be written which would be alike valuable under the author and under the subject heading. One note, for example, may be needed on Hamilton's Gladstone, but another and very different note is needed on Gladstone literature. In describing the individual book it would be desirable to speak of Hamilton's relations with Gladstone, and to indicate the scope of his monograph; in describing the most useful books relating to Gladstone, this book, if mentioned at all, would be simply referred to, and then only because it is an exceptionally good book of its class, and if described would be described by its class characteristics, and not by its individual characteristics.

From the administrative point of view the reasons for discarding a poor note and securing a good one, for discouraging the transfer of the librarian's critical efforts from the bulletin to the catalog, and for emphasizing among bibliographers the distinction between the author note and the subject note are even more cogent. A card catalog is useful in inverse ratio to its size. The lengthening of the entry and the multiplication of entries are therefore to be avoided as much as possible. An author entry full enough to identify a particular book, a subject entry or guide card full enough to point out the best accessible literature on a given subject, are for the most part sufficient. The student desires, besides a well classified library and access to the shelves, an author catalog only. This need is met by every well-organized reference library. The general reader, on the other hand—and we are all general readers in so far as fate will permit—the general reader, whom it is the object of the circulating library to serve, wants a subject catalog, not a complete index to a collection, the antiquated books and all, but, as a rule, few references, and those upon the most popular subjects only; in other words, a guide to the best that the library has on this subject or on that.

Is there not some way in which this demand may be satisfied, and our bibliographical apparatus at the same time rendered less cumbersome? Would not a best books card, perhaps, serve this purpose?—one on each of the most popular subjects, prepared by competent authorities, with notes such as made famous the Boston Public Library catalog of

books in the classes of history, biography, and travel in 1873. Such a card might, in small circulating libraries and in branch libraries at least, take the place of the 10 or 20 or more cards already filed; in other libraries it might be added to the cards already filed in the catalog. In any case the essential entry might be provided by co-operation, while additional entries remained a matter of local option.

This device would not enable us to get all our books read by everybody—if that should be our ambition—and it would increase the need for duplicates. It might, perhaps, diminish the sum total of books in circulation, but, on the other hand, it would encourage the reading of the books that were in circulation, and in the long run help us to secure the best reading for the largest number at the least cost.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON.

FIFTH MEETING OF THE GERMAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE account of the fifth meeting of the Verein deutscher Bibliothekare, published by Paul Hirsch in the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for July, and presented in summary herewith, is descriptive rather than critical, a simple report of proceedings. The reports and debates are to be reproduced in full in the next number of the *Zentralblatt*. However, even the titles of the papers read (epitomized in a few instances) are of interest, as indicating what problems confront our Teutonic brethren, and there are illuminating sidelights on various questions. Also, it will be noted that our staid German confrères believe in a sane mixture of work and play.

The sessions took place on May 25-26, at Stuttgart. For the first time a southern city had been chosen, but despite the fears as to a small attendance, 54 were present, South Germany being of course best represented. The local librarian, Steiff, in offering a Suabian hospitality which proved to be rich and hearty, said: "You are not alone to study the libraries, . . . but also the great book of nature opened here in Stuttgart and in Suabia." The first evening was devoted to the renewal of old acquaintances and the forming of new ones.

The meetings were held in the "auditorium maximum" of the Technical High School. At the first session, May 25, after the chairman had offered the usual review of library progress, Dr. E. Schultze, of Hamburg, spoke on travelling libraries and Dr. Steiff delivered an address, to be published shortly, on the Royal Landesbibliothek of Stuttgart. The meeting then adjourned to visit the last-named institution, located in a fine building erected 1878-83. The catalogs here include one of subjects, arranged by "catchwords, an unusual thing in German libraries," and an

alphabetical slip-catalog is in preparation. The slips are placed in holders ("capsules") which open well, and are released by pressure on a certain spot not marked outside, "so that the officials can easily take the slips apart, while for the uninitiated this is impossible." The slips are prepared on the Yost type-writer, "which writes the first copy directly on the paper, without an ink-ribbon, and thus produces an impression of unusual clearness." One of the three ladies employed in copying the bound catalogs writes up to 30 slips per hour.

At the afternoon session Paul Hirsch reported on the arrangement of the circulating work, and the public library founded by Engelhorn, the publisher, was inspected. The evening was devoted to the opera.

The next day began with a business meeting, which resulted in a re-election of the present board and committee for another two years. The first paper was a report on the present status of the discount question by Dr. Schnorr von Carolsfeld, of Munich, member of the discount commission. It was followed by the chairman's report on the removal of dust in libraries. Those present then adjourned to the library of the Zentralstelle für Gewerbe und Handel, where the Vacuum-Reiniger-Gesellschaft, of Berlin, had put up one of its apparatus. (To be described in the *Zentralblatt* for August.) It appears that the apparatus satisfactorily attains its object of removing dust by suction without raising it, and that "it also promises to be of the greatest importance to libraries, as soon as an improvement of the suction mouthpieces and their connection with the tube shall have been effected for the special needs of book-cleaning."

The library was then inspected under the guidance of Librarian Petzendorfer, who also explained the graphic collection, arranged by him, of the Landesgewerbemuseum (in whose building the library is housed), in which "typography and the other graphic processes are illustrated more clearly perhaps than anywhere else." The session was officially closed by the usual dinner, and in the afternoon a trip was made to Degerloch.

Next day came what in A. L. A. parlance is known as the post-conference trip. The objective point was Tübingen, the beautifully situated university town. The university library displayed many of its rich typographical treasures, old Tübingen imprints, a collection of works dedicated to Uhland by contemporary poets, caricatures of the time of Napoleon I., and the most recent acquisition, a collection of Armenian manuscripts comprising over 100 unpublished texts. At the luncheon provided by the hosts, each guest received as a souvenir a collection of picture-postals of old and new Tübingen, and a copy of Hugo Meyer's "Tübingen Bilder," donated by the publisher, Siebeck. Visits to various places in Tübingen and its surroundings occupied

the rest of the day, and brought to a close a meeting which the recorder assures us was enjoyable in every way.

FRANK WEITENKAMPF.

OPENING OF THE MODEL LIBRARY AT ST. LOUIS.

BEARING in mind the scriptural injunction, "Hide not your light under a bushel," the Missouri Commissioners readily adopted the suggestion to advertise the existence of a free circulating library in the state building by inviting all and sundry, the fair officials, state and foreign commissioners *et al.*, and citizens identified with the St. Louis Public Library, to a formal opening of the "Missouri Library Exhibit" on the evening of Aug. 1. This comprises the A. L. A. collection of some 5000 volumes (not yet complete) and about 1500 volumes of the works of Missouri authors, supplemented by several thousand volumes drawn from the St. Louis Public Library to enlarge the stock of books for circulation, the whole forming a branch of the St. Louis Public Library. Although not previously advertised, the existence of the library had become known to some of the Exposition employees, and over 30 of them had registered and drawn books.

The formal exercises, held in the reading-room, consisted of a few words of welcome from Mr. M. T. Davis, president of the Missouri Commission, a brief statement of the nature and aim of the exhibit by Librarian Crunden, and a scholarly and eloquent address by Mr. Frederick W. Lehmann, president of the board of directors of the St. Louis Public Library. The audience then adjourned to the Art Hall at the other end of the building to enjoy light refreshments and an hour of conversation.

THE prejudice against our intellectual superiors, which leads us to take their well-meant endeavors in our behalf as of the nature of personal insults, is matched by the equally irrational repulsion which many superior people have for their inferiors. Nothing can be more illogical than the attitude of these gifted ones who use their gifts as bludgeons with which to belabor the rest of us. When we read the writings of men who have a stimulating sense of their own genius, we are struck by their nervous irritability whenever they mention "mediocrity." One would suppose mediocrity to be the sum of all villainies, and that the mediocre man was continually plotting in the night watches against the innocent man of genius; and yet what has the mediocre man done to deserve this detestation? Poor fellow, he has no malice in him! His mediocrity is only an afterthought. He has done his level best; his misfortune is that several million of his fellow men have done as well.

—S. M. Crothers, in *Atlantic*.

LIBRARY EXHIBITS AT LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Missouri Library Exhibit (including A. L. A. collection).

As soon as it was decided that St. Louis was to have a World's Fair, it was determined that the libraries of the country must be represented. The A. L. A. appointed a committee to make the selection of books for the new "A. L. A. catalog," which is to supersede the one published in 1893 in connection with the Columbian Exposition. This committee was assisted by over 200 librarians, college professors and experts.

The editorial work was done by the New York State Library, assisted by Mrs. Elmen-dorf, of Buffalo, as special bibliographer. The Library of Congress took charge of the catalog and forwarded the final lists as decided upon to the St. Louis Public Library. Later the Library of Congress will publish this catalog in book form.

As the galleys of these final lists were received in St. Louis, they were cut into strips, which were sorted according to publishers. Typewritten lists were then made and sent to the publishers all over the world, accompanied by a letter explaining the aims of the committee. The publishers had previously been circularized by Mr. Dewey, chairman of the A. L. A. committee. The response was prompt and generous, the books beginning to arrive within a few days after the first letters were sent out. As new classes were finished this work was repeated, and even at this date books are still arriving, an importation from England awaiting clearance papers at the date of this report, Aug. 3.

As books were reported out of print by the publishers or transferred to another house, notices were interchanged between Mrs. Elmen-dorf, the New York State Library, the Library of Congress and the St. Louis Public Library, the endeavor being to include only books in print and names of present publishers.

Newspapers and magazines were freely donated from all parts of the United States and various foreign countries. In addition to this the St. Louis Public Library subscribed to the daily papers from the leading cities of Europe, so that the foreign visitor may find in the reading-room the latest news from his own country.

It was considered desirable that not only should a display of books be made, but that they should be housed in a building, which, in its exterior appearance and inside plan and in its furniture and equipment, should stand for a model of a public library. Various and continued efforts were made to secure such a building. Successive hopes proved elusive, and finally there was presented the choice of a space 60 x 30 feet in the Education building, or a lofty room in the Missouri building, 75 x 35 feet. But the space in the Education

building called for an expenditure of some \$8000 for its enclosure with a suitable façade, etc., and there was no source from which the money could be obtained. On the other hand, the offer of the room in the Missouri building, with no cost for enclosure, was accompanied by an appropriation of \$3500, which the Missouri Commission was willing to make in order that Missouri might have the credit of exhibiting this latest and most potential factor in popular education. In the outset the Library Bureau offered a complete equipment of book stack, counter, desks, tables, etc. The Library of Congress readily agreed to furnish the cards for both the classed and a dictionary catalog. This left only the expense of installing, organizing and conducting the exhibit as a working library. This task was gladly undertaken by the St. Louis Public Library, and the exhibit is now conducted as a branch of that institution. From the applications made before the library was at all advertised, it is fair to assume that hundreds of the persons employed within the fair grounds will avail themselves of the privileges offered. *State Historical Society.*

In the same room the State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., has its exhibit, consisting of about 1500 volumes by Missouri authors loaned by the society and the St. Louis Public Library, and a bound volume of every newspaper published in Missouri in 1903.

Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs. Bureau of Travelling Libraries.

A sample of the travelling libraries sent out by the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs occupies a table in the exhibit.

Other State Exhibits.

Many of the state buildings have newspaper reading-rooms, containing, in most cases, the newspapers from that particular state, and in some instances a miscellaneous collection of periodicals. In addition, a few buildings have displays of books by native authors. The book cases are generally locked.

Library of Congress.

The Library of Congress exhibit is installed in the northeast corner of the United States Government building immediately at the entrance. Although compact, it is extended in scope, being designed to illustrate 1, the equipment, resources and methods of the Library of Congress; 2, its relations to the national libraries of the world; 3, its relations to the libraries of the United States; 4, some features of modern library methods. The chief feature of the exhibit is a sectional model of the Library of Congress, showing the eastern half of the building, which is accompanied by plans and photographs, including reproductions of some of the paintings of Elihu Vedder and John W. Alexander, and other samples of the decorative work. There are small exhibits from the various departments of the library, early imprints and rare books relating to America, manuscripts, music, maps and

charts and prints. Methods are represented by a collection of the forms and blanks used, examples of binding, the publications of the library, and a set of catalogs and catalog cards showing the evolution from manuscript cataloging to the printed card of to-day. The exhibit includes also photographs and plans of the great national libraries of Europe, and of American library buildings; statistical charts of library development; blanks, bulletins and records of other libraries; and material illustrating the work of the library schools and library commissions.

Philippines.

The Education Building contains a collection of the English textbooks now used in the schools of the Philippines and of Spanish school books used before the American occupation.

The Philippine Government Building contains a collection of books on the history of the Philippines, mostly in Spanish.

Other Exhibits.

All the large buildings, such as the Manufactures Building, the Palace of Liberal Arts, etc., contain collections of periodical literature pertaining to the subjects illustrated in those buildings. These are connected with the offices and are not for public use.

There are collections of books scattered in various buildings all over the fair, none of which can properly be considered as libraries.

ST LOUIS CONGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, LIBRARY SECTION.

THE International Congress of Arts and Sciences will be held at St. Louis, Sept. 19-25, 1904, pursuant to arrangements by the Administrative Board, consisting of college presidents Butler, Harper, Jesse, and Pritchett, Librarian Herbert Putnam, and Director Skiff, of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago. The congress is under the presidency of Professor Simon Newcomb, with Professor Munsterberg, of Harvard, and Professor Small, of Chicago, as vice-presidents. Its work will be carried on in seven divisions, under which are 25 departments, each sub-divided by sections. Division G is devoted to Social Culture, for which the general speaker, who will deliver a comprehensive address, is Dr. William T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education. Under this division, Department 23 is given to Education, with Commissioner A. S. Draper, of New York, as chairman and Bishop Spaulding and President Angell as speakers; and under this department, Section E is devoted to "The library," having as chairman Mr. F. M. Crunden and as speakers Dr. Guido Biagi, of Florence, and Mr. W. E. A. Axon, of Manchester, Eng. The treatment of this, as of other topics, is intended to be both analytical and historical, the analytical part being a statement of the fundamental concepts, the historical being the

progress of the last 100 years. The order of exercises includes a general opening meeting on Monday, Sept. 19, at 3 p.m., divisional meetings on Tuesday, Sept. 20, at 10 a.m., and meetings of the departments from 11.15 to 6, the Department of Education being scheduled for a meeting from 4.15 to 6. On the four days following sectional meetings will be held of three hours each, beginning at 10 and 3, these being so arranged that discussions of cognate subjects will be held at different times so as to permit those interested to attend meetings of sections collateral to their own. Curiously, Section 23E, devoted to the library, is omitted from the specific program and has as yet no time assigned to it. The addresses are limited to 45 minutes, leaving an hour or more in each section for five or six brief communications. It is intended that the addresses in each department shall be collected and published in a special volume. Membership in the congress is by invitation, of which acceptance should be addressed to Professor Simon Newcomb, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

BULLETINS OF THE A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON BOOK PRICES.

THE A. L. A. committee on relations with the booktrade has issued Bulletins nos. 6 and 7, for May and June, respectively, as follows:

Bulletin no. 6.

A new rule of U. S. Treasury Department requires importers to file at custom house, within 90 days of entry, receipts for all books imported free of duty. In spite of protests a decision has just confirmed this regulation. Renewed protests are now in order from all librarians. They may be based upon the following facts: (1) The receipt is no further preventive of fraud than the affidavit already furnished by the librarian and the importer. (2) The new regulation makes extra work for the importer as well as for the librarian and for the liquidating division of the custom house. Importers are hinting that this may make necessary an increase of rates to libraries. (3) This new regulation if insisted upon will tend to discourage importation and correspondingly cripple the libraries in their work.

About a month after the regulation came into force, the Secretary of the Treasury sent out a Department letter to all collectors asking them to construe liberally the law regarding free importation for public institutions. This may mean that the head of the Department will be inclined to act favorably on requests that the regulation be rescinded. Address protests to him or to any member of Congress.

The total cost of a book is represented by first cost plus cost of preserving and caring for it during its life. At the end of its life it

must be replaced. Counting the expense of mending, rebinding and replacement, the total cost of a so-called "cheap" edition to the library for a period of years may exceed that of a better book with a stronger binding. A recent experiment with extra stout bindings showed that a well-bound popular book may circulate once a week for two years without rebinding, while ordinary bindings may wear out twice in this time, necessitating, besides the expense of rebinding, the withdrawal of the book from circulation for several weeks or even months. In such cases it will pay to have a stout binding to start with.

On the other hand, a book that circulates only twice a year and then among people who will give it careful use, does not need to be so strongly bound. Money spent on mere strength in this case might be wasted. Doubleday, Page & Co. furnish their books in extra strong bindings if desired, charging a small advance in price for them. Doubtless other publishers would do the same if there should be sufficient demand. Cedric Chivers, of Bath, England, procures sheets of standard and current works direct from publishers and binds them with very exceptional strength. Send for his catalog. Mr. Chivers is about to start a branch bindery in New York, which he expects to open in November. Several binders in this country offer special forms of strong library binding.

Bulletin no. 7.

Many libraries, among them some of the largest, are buying few net books, and spending more money than formerly on books more than a year old, foreign works, second hand books, etc.

The last Cleveland, O., library report, says, in effect, "The net price system established by the American Publishers' Association raised the average price of books purchased in 1902 to 98.8 cents per volume, which was over 10 per cent. greater than it had been for six years. Systematic omission of all but the most needed net books, importation of foreign books, and buying from clearance lists and little-used second-hand stock, have, in 1903, again reduced the average price per volume to 78.6 cents."

The last report of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library says, in effect: "The new net price system of the publishers has forced us to be very careful in purchases. We have overcome the stringency of their rulings in a measure by purchasing good second-hand copies of many books, at home or abroad."

To get best prices in second-hand books, say in New York City, one must buy of several different dealers, often in small lots. Save expense in express and freight by asking some one firm to ship for you and request all others of whom you purchase to send through him. Stechert, 9 East 16th street, and Lemcke, 812 Broadway, importers, can do this. They also

purchase, on order, one book or many from any second-hand dealer in New York, England, France, etc.

Send for catalogs to these booksellers: Arthur Reader, Red Lion Sq., London; S. F. McLean & Co., 430 6th ave., N. Y.; John W. Cadby, 64 Hamilton st., Albany, N. Y.; Brentano's, Union Square, N. Y.; Schuyler, 155 Washington st., Chicago; W. B. Clark Co., Tremont and Park sts., Boston; Congdon & Britnell, 11 W. Richmond st., Toronto, Canada; William Glaisher, 265 High Holborn, London, W. C.; Cora E. McDevitt, 1 Barclay st., N. Y.; H. Malkan, Hanover Sq., N. Y.; John Britnell, Yonge st., Toronto, Canada; Chas. W. Clarke Co., 156 Fifth ave., N. Y.; N. M. Ladd, 471 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Wilson Co., Minneapolis, Minn., publish the U. S. Catalog, \$15, a list of all books in print of American publishers and many English ones, by author, subject and title; very desirable; and Monthly Cumulative Book Index, \$3. (These were wrongly priced in no. 5.)

A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, issue an Annual Illustrated Catalogue of standard and popular books of all publishers, designating by a double star (**) all "net" books subject to the one year limited discount under the rules of the American Publishers' Association. "Net" books on which this time limit has expired are not specially designated.

Address inquiries and suggestions to any member of the committee. Arthur E. Bostwick, chairman, N. Y. P. L., 226 West 42d st.; John Cotton Dana, Newark (N. J.) F. P. L.; Bernard C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt F. L., Baltimore, Md.

THE LIBRARY SITUATION IN BRIDGEPORT.

On July 5 the reorganized board of trustees of the Bridgeport (Ct.) Public Library appointed Walter Nichols, one of their own number, librarian and superintendent, succeeding Mrs. Agnes Hills and W. J. Hills. To understand the bearing and probable results of this action, it is necessary to give a brief review of the previous administration of the library, and the events leading to the change. The Bridgeport Public Library has for more than twenty years held its place as one of the most economically administered and admirably conducted libraries of the smaller cities of this country. Its board of directors has included men of distinction in the community, judges, business men and professional men of high standing. Among its original directors was W. J. Hills, the former superintendent, whose connection with the library dates back to 1877, four years before it became a public institution. When it was reorganized as a free public library, in 1881, Mr. Hills and two of his fellow-directors

tors in the old library were appointed upon the new board, and he remained in that position until his removal by the mayor last year. In 1891 the growth of the library demanded more administrative care and Mr. Hills was appointed by the board as superintendent, at a nominal salary. The following year he was made treasurer, and he held these offices until the recent appointment of Mr. Nichols. Mrs. Hills entered the service of the library in 1879, two years before it became a city institution. Its growth and its development to one of the most important educational influences in the city's life have been almost wholly the result of her devoted, thorough and intelligent work. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hills have been indefatigable in advancing the library's interests and increasing its efficiency. From time to time the library building has been enlarged, the latest addition, opened in 1891, having about doubled its capacities. Since 1894 a series of yearly art exhibitions have been held in the modern and well-equipped art gallery, and for the past eight years the library has been the center for an extended lecture course. No question has ever been raised of the efficiency, economy, or high standard of the library management.

The present mayor of Bridgeport is popularly known as "the stoker mayor," and his attitude toward the library has apparently been that of regarding it as a field for "politics." He was elected for a second term last November, and since that time circumstances have brought the library completely under his control. The death of four members of the board of directors in less than seven months and the expiration of the terms of two others called for appointments by the mayor, and gave to the new appointees a majority on the board. Mr. Hills had about a year previously been removed from the board of directors on the ground that it was improper for one person to serve both as a director and as an employee. The later appointments were delayed until the last moment allowed by law, and, according to the *Bridgeport Telegram*, "meanwhile it was an open secret that the nominations were being hawked about the city by emissaries of the mayor, and were being indignantly refused by men of character and standing because there was a string to them in the shape of a pledge to oust the library superintendent at the beginning of the work of making the library political plunder."

On June 28 the mayor submitted the list of his appointments to the board of library directors, to the board of aldermen, which promptly confirmed it. The new directors are: Chauncey R. Morris, Patrick Cuddy, William J. Nichols, Alexander Leverty, Walter Nichols and John Molden. The *Bridgeport Standard* says: "Chauncey R. Morris is a retired factory contractor; he is a Republican and was formerly in business with Walter Nichols and is his warm friend. Patrick Cuddy is head of the undertaking firm of Cuddy & Son. He is

a member of the board of relief and for several years was in the saloon business. Alexander Leverty is a retired land owner; he made considerable money in the real estate market, and for several years Walter Nichols acted as his agent. W. J. Nichols is a dealer in real estate and fire insurance; Mr. Nichols is a relative of Walter Nichols. John Molden is a journeyman plumber and is now a member of the board of appraisal; Mr. Molden is a former alderman and was a candidate for harbor master a year ago; he is a Democratic politician and is said to control the 12th District. Walter Nichols was clerk of the board of appraisal for several years. He has spent most of his time in the real estate business."

The results of the meeting of the board on July 5 have already been stated. At that meeting Judge Beers, for 18 years a director, nominated Mrs. Hills for continuance in office, and his nomination was warmly supported by Frederick Hurd, president of the board and for 28 years a director. Petitions urging the continuance of the superintendent and the librarian and strongly commending their long services were presented from the following local societies: Contemporary Club, Civic Club, Junior Civic Club, Azarias Reading Circle, Bridgeport Art League, D. A. R. executive committee, Young Women's Christian Association, Shakespeare Club, Mosaic Club, Colonna Art Society, Round Table Club, Book Exchange Club, English Literary Club, Authors' Club, Courtland School. A motion to accept the petitions and place them on record was defeated. Mr. Nichols was elected librarian by a vote of five, two votes being cast for Mrs. Hills and one blank. He was elected superintendent by a similar vote. As a result he holds the offices of director, superintendent and librarian. The new incumbent is said to be a man of little education, best known to the Bridgeport public as the former manager of a place of amusement popularly known as "Chippy Island." The mayor's quoted reason for his appointment is given as: "He has had hard luck and needs the salary for a while."

Extracts from a few of the articles and communications that have appeared in the local press will indicate the feeling aroused in the community by Mayor Mulvihill's library policy.

The *Bridgeport Evening Post* says: "The *Post* doesn't need to point out the worth of Mr. and Mrs. Hills. Those who have had anything to do with the library are fully aware of the invaluable aid which Mrs. Hills, as librarian, was able to extend because of her knowledge, experience and tact. Mr. Hills's energy and success in giving public art exhibitions, lectures, etc., have been appreciated by the public. There was no criticism of the management of the institution, simply a personal revenge that must be appeased at whatever cost. Cities at the best are ungrateful, and a lifetime of devotion and merit counts

for nothing against the schemes of wily politicians. The public library is now clearly in "politics." . . . Apparently there are pickings in the library as well as in other city departments. The library had been too long overlooked. In the past the public library has benefited largely by public bequests and would undoubtedly be remembered in the future, but in view of it now being a part of the political machine people with money to leave will act with caution. The general impression all over the city is indignation at such a wanton and unjustifiable act, and sorrow that those who have been so faithful to their trust must be made to suffer. In reality it is the city who is the loser."

Bridgeport Morning Telegram: "Every citizen who cares for the city's good name must feel that this disgrace is the heaviest of all that has been inflicted upon us during the last few months. Libraries are too often spoils of politics; but even the worst politicians have usually sufficient regard for the value of libraries to know that it is not safe to absolutely wreck them. The thoughtful citizen who knows the value of the library property, and understands how books differ from all other city property, sees also other grave possibilities of which, to do the mayor justice, he is probably as ignorant as a child who touches off a stick of dynamite."

Bridgeport Standard: "It is speaking well within bounds, of the action of the new members of the public library board which results in the change of both superintendent and librarian, to say that it will occasion widespread and general regret among the 20,000 members of the library whose preferences and privileges will be affected by it. Moreover, among the people who have libraries of their own, who have little occasion to use the public library, but who understand and appreciate its worth and its excellent work, the regret will be no less general."

"The Bridgeport Public Library is an institution which has grown in a quarter of a century from small beginnings to be a matter of comfort, importance and pride to all the people. No library in the United States, in a town of equal size with Bridgeport, has made such rapid and gratifying progress. It is known everywhere for its high standing in all practical phases, for its admirable facilities and its excellent management. It has been and is an example to others better endowed and in more costly and elaborate buildings, but not better managed or productive of better results. The directors of the library who were chosen from the first with an eye to their fitness by educational experience for guiding the work of such a growing institution, have labored with singleness of purpose for the benefit of the people through the work of the library. But working with them, upheld and appreciated by them, have been the superintendent and librarian, the former Mr. W. J. Hills, and the latter, Mrs. Agnes Hills.

The directors have known and appreciated as years passed on how much of the success of the library, how much of its usefulness at home and its increasing reputation abroad were the results of the intelligent and persistent labor of the superintendent and librarian. They have been aware that such service as was rendered by these two could not be purchased, if it could be found, for much greater compensation than they were receiving and that the chief instruments in the development of the library into a great and important institution with ever-increasing means of usefulness and value to the people were the experience of these officials who had the welfare of the library at heart, and who grudged to it nothing in time and in effort that could possibly tend to its advancement. Knowing this and knowing that this was appreciated also by the people who were most directly the beneficiaries of the institution, the former directors have believed the city and the people fortunate in retaining the services of such specially competent and experienced employees, and it has been left for the present city administration to discover that there was nothing especially valuable in their services or that could not be easily replaced."

"For the first time in the life of the institution politics and personal feeling have taken the place of consideration for the public and the welfare of the library as an institution. If this change were called for by any condition of public necessity or expediency, if it were to be manifestly for the better and to the improvement of the institution in its accommodation of the people, there would be little to criticise in it, but lacking these elements, so far as anywhere appears, it certainly seems needless, ill-advised and indefensible, a manifestation of personal feeling in which the public interest is considered last, if at all. The people who use the library, those who are aware of its excellent condition and valuable work, are not likely to approve this move and they will not fail to put the onus of it where it belongs."

In reply to a request for a statement of the feeling among citizens in general, a leading business woman of Bridgeport writes: "Bridgeport, I grieve to say, is not usually aware of the extent and danger of the municipal misfortunes which are constantly befalling her, under the present 'despotism,' but this matter of the library has aroused a very general and genuine indignation. The Public Library had become, under the earnest and intelligent administration of the superintendent and librarian, a remarkably useful and progressive institution. Mr. and Mrs. Hills were tireless in their devotion to the interests of the library and the needs of all classes of readers and students. There seemed to be no limit to their patient and laborious efforts to make the library what it was, the most truly educational institution in our city. Not only will the more advanced students, and all the literary

and art club members sadly miss the kindly help of the cultivated and extremely well read librarian, but the masses who were, perhaps, too indolent or ignorant or possibly too exhausted by the daily toil of a factory town, will sorely miss the thoughtfully arranged courses of illustrated lectures and various instructive exhibitions, which the late superintendent spared no pains to provide in the attractive upper rooms of the library building. I speak as an appreciative observer of the work so faithfully accomplished by the late librarian and the superintendent, having had no especial acquaintance with either, and having had less time than I could wish to make personal use of the library, beyond the occasional drawings of books for home reading."

Rev. Wm. H. Lewis, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, in a sermon preached on July 10, made reference to "the latest administration outrage, in dismissing from the public service two such efficient workers as Mr. and Mrs. Hills," adding that "the churches of a city ought to work together, and should be able to create such a feeling in favor of anything for the public welfare that no one would dare to outrage that feeling by an act of political, party or private selfishness." In a letter to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* on the subject, Dr. Lewis says: "For years past Mr. and Mrs. Hills have filled the positions severally of superintendent and librarian to the complete satisfaction and great educational benefit of the entire community, but especially of those among our working people who were trying to educate themselves. They have both been kindly public servants and have felt themselves to be such, and their best efforts were always at command of anybody who needed their help. Our mayor . . . has filled their places with men, who whatever other qualities they may have, have no experience and, as is shown by their actions, less interest in supplying the educational needs of our people. The two offices of superintendent and librarian have been given to a man who, from the very conditions of his past life, must be as little qualified to take this important place as a two-year-old baby. I have lived for 50 years among books, but I would not so impose upon the people of this city as to offer myself for his position, which calls for experience and peculiar mental and moral qualifications. Now, as to the motive behind all this, I can say nothing, because I do not know, but there can be and is no motive and no demand of any sort or description in the whole situation which can justify such an outrage upon the rights and privileges of our citizens."

It is impracticable to quote more fully from the many protests elicited. Reference may, however, be made to the fact that at least one bequest, to the amount of \$125,000, intended for the establishment, equipment and maintenance of a branch library in the east side of the city, has been revoked, as a result of the political interference in the library's work.

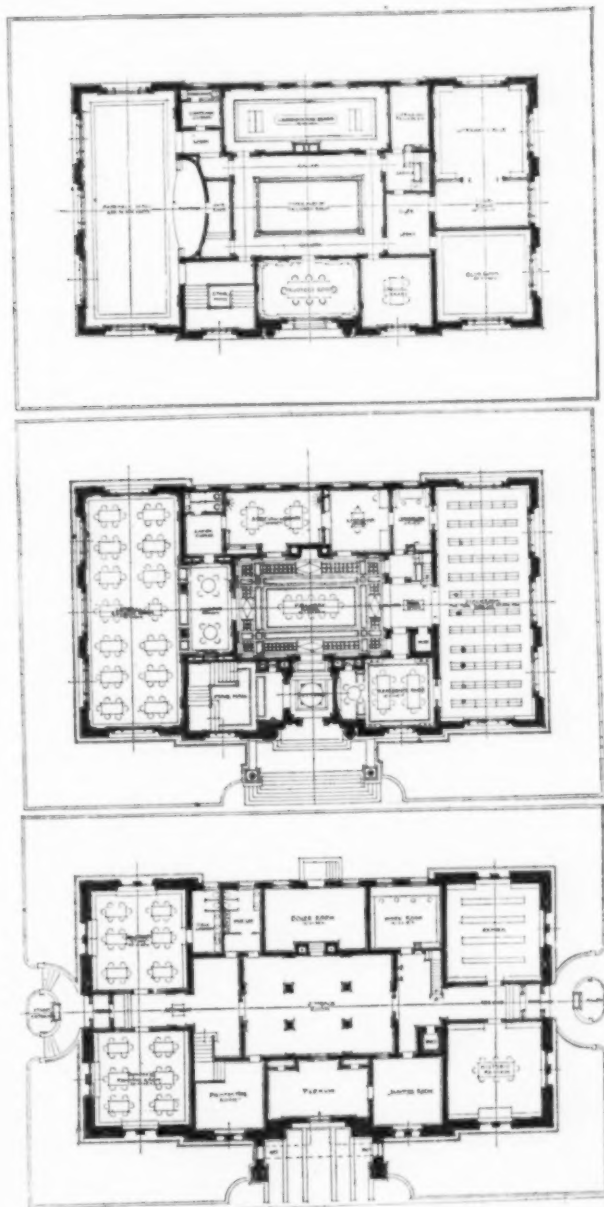
THE DAVENPORT (IOWA) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ON May 11, 1904, the Public Library of Davenport, Iowa, was formally opened to the public. The principal address of the occasion was made by Hon. John F. Dillon, of New York, a former resident of Davenport, who, with others, was instrumental in securing from Mr. Carnegie the gift of \$75,000 with which the library building was erected. An interesting feature of Judge Dillon's address was the reading of a personal letter from Mr. Carnegie, who in his early life lived for a short time in Davenport. Mr. Carnegie wrote: "I claim to be something of a Davenportier myself. . . . My best wishes go out for the happiness and prosperity of all its people. Davenport found its way to my heart in the joyous days of youth and can never be forgotten." Several hundred copies of Judge Dillon's address, printed by the De Vinne Press, were presented to the library for distribution as souvenirs of the dedication.

In the latter part of 1899 Miss Alice French, of Davenport, more widely known by her pen name, Octave Thanet, who has a personal acquaintance with Mr. Carnegie, addressed to the latter a letter in behalf of the Davenport Library Association, which had for years maintained a subscription library in the city. Instead of extending help to this association, Mr. Carnegie, through Miss French, offered to pay for a public library building costing \$50,000, upon the usual conditions. When it was learned that a building, adequate to the library needs of the city, could not be erected for \$50,000, application was made through Judge Dillon, requesting Mr. Carnegie to increase his proposed gift to \$75,000. Among the reasons given for this request were the size of the city, the second largest in the state, and the fact that the national armory and arsenal of Rock Island, connected with Davenport by street car line and free bridge, would add largely to the population making use of the Davenport library. Mr. Carnegie thereupon increased his gift to \$75,000, upon condition that the city furnish a suitable site, and agree to expend \$7500 per year upon the library. This offer was accepted, and a tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ mill for a site and $\frac{1}{2}$ mill for maintenance was levied.

A lot, 96 x 150 feet in size, on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, in the center of the business district, was purchased for \$19,200. A large number of competitive plans were secured, and the plan of Mr. Calvin Kiessling, of Boston, connected with the firm of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, was accepted. Owing to various trying delays in the construction of the building and the failure of the first contractor, the final cost of the building was something over \$80,000, making the entire cost of the building and lot about \$100,000.

The building is of Bedford stone, and the style of architecture shows a free adoption of



FLOOR PLANS OF THE DAVENPORT (IOWA) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Greek motives, modified by the later French renaissance. The main entrance doorway is flanked on each side by Doric columns. The carved coronet of the doorway is well set off by a panel background of polished Italian red Levanto marble. Similar marble panels with carved stone work mark the divisions between the windows in the first and second stories. Over the windows are heavily carved mouldings. In the frieze immediately above the window openings are stone tablets inscribed with the names of the following departments of knowledge: Philosophy, Science, History, Literature, Arts, Crafts, Religion, Sociology, and Philology.

In plan the building is approximately 68 x 120 feet and is practically three stories in height, the basement being only five feet below grade of sidewalk.

The building is entered through a square vestibule with walls of gray Tennessee marble. At the left glass doors lead to the stair hall and basement. On the right wall of the vestibule is a large marble tablet, with an inscription in bronze letters, giving due credit to Andrew Carnegie and to the people of the city of Davenport. Three marble steps lead through swinging glass doors directly to the delivery hall.

The delivery hall is rectangular, 26 x 39 feet in size, and extends through both first and second stories, reaching a height of 44 feet at center of large skylight in the barrel vault ceiling. The pilasters and high wainscoting are of Tennessee marble. The large fire place, directly opposite the entrance, is of red Levanto marble. A display book-case in the delivery hall, holding about 300 volumes of popular literature, is appreciated by busy people as an aid to quick selection, though free access is given to practically all book shelves throughout the building.

At one end of the delivery hall, separated from it by swinging leather covered doors with glass panels, is the general reading and reference room, 25 x 60 feet. This room occupies the entire north end of the main floor and is lighted from three sides. The walls are lined with book-cases four feet high. Above the book-cases the walls have a pilaster treatment, with moulded stucco cornice and panelled ceiling, the panels being marked with an ornamental Greek fret. The color scheme is in dull green and ivory white for the walls, with ivory white for the ceiling. The walls of the main floor throughout are in the same shade of green. Magazine and newspaper racks are in the alcove entrance to the reading-room, separated from the main portion of the room by large pillars.

At the south end of the delivery hall is the large curved delivery desk, conveniently arranged with adequate work space. Gateways on each side give free access to the stack-room behind. The stack-room occupies a space corresponding to that taken up by the general reading room at the opposite end of

the building, 25 x 60 feet. It is a finely lighted room, two stories high, with a capacity of 60,000 volumes. It is fitted with sufficient Library Bureau steel stacks to provide for present needs. The aisles are wide, and a table and chairs in the center and at each end of the room are much appreciated by "browsing" readers.

Opening off the front end of the stack room, and conveniently near the delivery desk, is a smaller room for German books and periodicals, a department popular with the large German population of the city.

At either side of the fireplace opposite the entrance to the delivery hall are entrances to a special reference or study room and to the librarian's office. Between the librarian's office and the stack room, and adjoining the delivery counter, is the cataloger's room. The card catalog, placed just outside this room in the delivery hall, is conveniently accessible for both the public and the library staff.

The wood finish throughout the main floor is of quartered white oak stained dark and rubbed down to a dark finish. The furniture, also of quartered oak, was, including the delivery desk, specially designed by the Library Bureau, and is stained dark to match the finish of the building.

A handsome entrance into the basement from Fourth street serves as an approach to the children's department, which occupies two rooms, one a children's room proper and the second intended for a school reference room. Both rooms are lined with low book-cases, with attractive window seats under each window. The children's room is furnished with round tables and low chairs, and a number of excellent reproductions for the walls have been given by friends of the library.

In the basement, beside the children's department, which occupies the entire front end, there are two well-lighted rooms for public documents and local historical records. In the latter room bound files of the local papers will be preserved in roller-shelf metal cabinets. The basement also contains the necessary service rooms and heating plant. Toilet rooms are provided on each floor. The heating system is one of indirect radiation, augmented by the use of a large fan. Electricity is used for lighting, but the entire building is piped for gas in case necessity demands its use.

The second floor furnishes a lecture hall, directly at the head of the stairway, a trustees' room, an exhibition room for prints, paintings, etc., two fine club rooms, which can be thrown into one, an unassigned room, and a staff rest room, with lavatory, which through the kindness of a trustee, has been furnished with table, couch and chairs.

During the construction of the building arrangements were made with the trustees of the old Library Association to rent their rooms. Their library of 7000 volumes was purchased, about 5000 new volumes added to it, and on

June 3, 1903, after six months of cataloging and other preparation, the Public Library opened in temporary quarters. Nearly 80,000 volumes were circulated during the 11 months spent in these quarters.

The library opened in the new building May 11, with some 15,000 volumes. There was at once a large increase in the number of persons using the library, the cardholders now numbering one in every seven of the population. The circulation for June, the first full month after the opening, was over 11,000 volumes. Increased interest is shown in every way. The use of the children's room in the evening by street children from the lower part of the city is especially gratifying. Many applications for the use of the club rooms and lecture hall on the second floor have been received from various literary clubs and other organizations, and it is hoped that the library may become a sort of center of social service along educational lines.

MARILLA W. FREEMAN.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

NOTWITHSTANDING the many outside attractions and the rather out-of-the-way quarters provided for the meetings, the sessions of the Library Department of the National Educational Association at St. Louis, June 28 and 30, were among the most successful and interesting meetings that have yet been held.

The meetings were held in the Model Library Hall in the Missouri State Building. Dr. N. C. Schaeffer presided. The general theme for the meeting was "The relation of the normal school in the matter of library training." The papers presented were along this line and the discussions followed the same subject.

The first paper was presented by Theodore B. Noss, president of the State Normal School, California, Pa. The keynote to his address was sounded when he said: "The present tendency is to teach, not what the old century made customary, but what the new century finds necessary. For this reason the library at the present time assumes an importance as an educational force never felt before. This is the result of various causes, such as the immense increase in the supply of good books in cheap form, the rapid increase of urban population, the disposition of men and municipalities to found libraries for public use and especially the recognition of the fact that education should deal more with things of intrinsic interest and of larger meanings (such as may be found in literature, nature study and art), and less with mere formal studies that have a more or less conventional value. Much of the pupil's time has been used in teaching him things which he will never need in geography, arithmetic, grammar, etc., and things which the teacher has never

needed except for examination. The pupil finds when he gets into real life that nobody cares for these pedantic niceties of the school, while everybody prizes and praises the very things the school neglected, such as strong interest in literature, music, art, physical health and grace, speed and skill in doing things worth doing, social accomplishments and moral excellence."

Discussion was opened by Miss Grace Salisbury, librarian of the State Normal School, Whitewater, Wis., who gave an account of the course of instruction in library methods offered by the Whitewater school. This course is given to all entering pupils both in the normal department and the upper grades of the model school. It is opened by an introduction to the library as a whole, with an explanation of classification, with actual practice of finding and returning books. Lessons are given on various classes of reference books, the use of the indexes and various bibliographies. Students are also made familiar with the card catalog. Special attention is given to library organization, that when the students go into schools as teachers they may know how to organize a library if necessary, or at least understand its administration. The classes meet once a week for 10 weeks, doing practical work in the intervening days. The work is very simple and every paper and card is carefully corrected and returned.

J. N. Wilkinson, president of the State Normal School, Emporia, Kan., spoke on the duty of the normal school in relation to district libraries, pointing out that the training of librarians in normal schools is necessary to make school district libraries effective. The district school library cannot be effective unless the teacher is able to take efficient charge of it and attend to the distribution and collection of the books. A certain amount of formality is necessary to secure appreciation for the library. A teacher cannot do this work without special training. Only when the library training given by normal schools has reached down to the district school will the duty of the normal schools to the district school have been fully discharged.

Miss Mabel Reynolds, librarian of the State Normal School, Cheney, Wash., in discussing Mr. Wilkinson's paper said: "The people who teach and who do not come to the normal school at all may be reached through the county superintendents, the teachers' institutes, and through articles in the state teachers' journals, and reprints of these articles, or other circulars, sent to the teachers and county superintendents. The district school teachers should learn of the library movement in their own state, of the library legislation, the lists compiled by the state superintendents, if there are such, and of the way local conditions are being met by the most progressive district school leaders. This means that the normal school librarian must put herself in touch with the district

schools of the state. She must see that all students who have the opportunity to use the normal library—and for many of them it is the first good collection of books they have ever used—get some definite book knowledge to use in their schools, get some library enthusiasm to make them eager to obtain books for their pupils, when they go out to teach. Normal students need to be provided with an opportunity to catch the library spirit. Visits to children's rooms in the public libraries, talks given by library assistants who work with the public schools, assisting at the loan desk when the children of the training school draw books, reading of the accomplished good in the library world, as given in the articles in the general magazines—all these things may open a new world of possibilities to young people who are to teach in the country schools."

In the second day's session Mr. Clarence E. Meleney, associate superintendent of the city schools, New York, read a paper on "The place of the library in class instruction." He said the success of a library or of any school apparatus depends upon the method of its use and the method depends upon the person in charge, whether librarian or teacher. A suitable class library is just as important as proper illustrative apparatus. A library that can be made useful and profitable, that can be readily managed by a successful teacher and that will prove a delight to a class, should be selected upon a few fundamental principles; it must be limited in the number of volumes; it must contain only books that the pupils can easily read. Each library should be distinctly a class library, of the appropriate grade, and should not be duplicated in a higher grade. The pupils should understand that it belongs to their class alone, and they should know that an entirely new library—new to them—is awaiting them in the next higher class. There should be volumes enough in each library to satisfy the reasonable demands of all, beyond which the public library should be available for the use of the most ambitious or most studious readers.

A general discussion on "The value of the library in education" was presented by Dr. Schaeffer of Pennsylvania, Dr. Canfield of New York, Mr. Crunden of St. Louis, and Miss M. E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*.

The following resolutions were passed by the department:

"The Library Department of the National Educational Association urges teachers to study the best methods of using libraries in the subjects that are taught in the schools, and, especially, to train pupils to choose wisely and to read effectively the books that are to occupy their time.

"This section, believing that teachers will appreciate the need of trained librarians, addresses to the teachers, of whose great National Convention this section is a constituent part, an earnest appeal that they stand for the special training of librarians for all classes of library work.

"We believe that the efficiency of library work is unnecessarily hindered by the present postal rate on books, and we therefore urge upon Congress the

passage of the bill No. 4870, which provides for a pound rate on all books sent from a public library for library use.

"It is the sense of this department that greater uniformity in library methods would be effective in bringing the benefit of library work to all classes of schools, and it is therefore recommended that the Library Department be authorized to prepare a manual of library methods to be printed and distributed in the same manner as was, in 1897, the report on the 'Relations of the public libraries to public schools.'"

The following officers were elected for 1905: president, C. P. Carey, State Superintendent of Education, Wisconsin; vice-president, J. N. Wilkinson, president State Normal School, Emporia, Kan.; secretary, Miss M. E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*.

PROFESSIONAL LITERATURE AND ITS SUPPORT.

From the Library World (London), June.

THE completion of the sixth volume of the *Library World* may not be a very important or remarkable occurrence in the annals of journalism, but when one considers the meagre and spasmodic support which is generally accorded to professional magazines, it may be allowable for us to indulge in a little self-congratulation on having lived so long, on little more than the minimum encouragement usually bestowed on literary ventures connected with librarianship. For some reason, which it is very difficult to understand, librarians will not buy their own professional literature, whether offered as books or magazines. An author may reckon on a possible circle of purchasers ranging between 200 and 300 in England, and perhaps 30 in the United States, for any library book which is not more than 5s. or 10s. in price; and an editor may be certain of a constituency, perhaps, double those numbers, if his journal is not too dull and overpowering. But this is practically the limit of encouragement which any one can expect for non-official library publications. The Colonies, the United States, and all the European countries are collectively hardly worth counting in any estimate of possible supporters of an English literary venture in librarianship, and what is even more discouraging, only a few British libraries, and hardly any library assistants or committeemen, ever buy professional books of any kind. In these circumstances we may be allowed a little pardonable jubilation at having survived at all under such adverse circumstances.

This is an occasion, however, on which we may express grave doubts as to the wisdom of neglecting professional literature, however humble it may be. It is quite evident that, before a great and authoritative body of technical literature, relating to libraries and bibliography, can be built up, something more must be done to encourage the pioneers who are working at the foundations of such a structure. We believe that none of the Eng-

lish library magazines are generously supported, or even subscribed for, to the extent that they could be, and this is not so much a reflection on the conduct and character of such magazines as a slur on the professional enthusiasm of English librarians at large. No body of technical literature can be expected to take high rank if it is not properly supported, and though some of the English library journals may be weak on occasion, on the whole they are deserving of much more liberal recognition. No one who intends to follow out the career of librarian can afford to ignore what is going on around him, still less can he shut his eyes to the fact that there is a body of useful literature slowly growing up. It behooves all who are employed in library work to become active supporters, and not passive resisters, of every effort made to provide a useful and permanent record of library work and progress. Some librarians screen themselves behind their committees when asked why they do not buy library books and journals. They allege that their committees expect them to be equipped with everything possible in the way of professional knowledge, and for that reason will not authorize the purchase of books or magazines on librarianship. This may be a fair excuse in some cases, but generally, if the matter is properly represented, no business-like library committee will refuse to buy everything in the way of literary tools which the staff may require.

In the United States a movement is on foot to establish another library magazine, either to supplant or rival the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. We cannot go into the *pros* and *cons* of the proposal, on which much has already been said, but we agree entirely with the conductors of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* in their recent utterances on the narrowness of the library field, and sympathize with them for the somewhat unhandsome terms in which the work of the *JOURNAL* has been mentioned by certain American librarians. It is a simple matter for any enthusiast to launch large proposals for the establishment of an ideal library magazine which shall evaluate new books as they have never been evaluated before, and perform all kinds of other services for which librarians are supposed to be thirsting. It is equally easy to survey the library field and quote the great squadrons of imaginary supporters who are supposed to be waiting in their thousands to give their adhesion to the new and improved venture in idealistic library journalism, but it is quite another matter to enlist these hordes of eager would-be purchasers. The Americans have, in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* a magazine which is simply the envy of every other nation in the world, and which has, for nearly 29 years, been conducted in a masterly and impartial manner. It is, in every sense of the word, *the record* of the world's library progress for the period which it covers, and we are aware of no fault which

can be urged against it, save that, perhaps, the conductors often give too much for the money! How any American librarian could be so short-sighted as to propose the substitution of something else, probably of a rather nebulous nature, for this splendid and stimulating magazine, is one of those problems which can only be answered by some one who is well versed in the intricacies of the transatlantic character. The Americans apparently want a regular annotated list of new books, somewhat on the lines of the monthly lists which have been tried experimentally by the *Library World*. This is not such an easy thing to accomplish as some of our enthusiastic cousins imagine, and they will discover before long that, between professional apathy on the one hand and the coldness of publishers on the other, the project is easier to realize on paper than in actuality.

What library journals, and library associations also, want is more support from within, and if every library authority and employee did what was necessary in the way of purchasing professional literature of all kinds, there is not the slightest doubt as to the improvements in form and matter which would ensue, and the strong probability that many of the problems connected with book selection, annotation and cataloging would be solved in a very short time.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LIBRARY WEEK, SEPT. 24-OCT. 3, 1904.

THE New York Library Association will hold its 14th annual meeting at its permanent meeting place, the Lake Placid Club, at its regular time, the last week in September, falling this year Sept. 24 to Oct. 3.

The invitation is first of all to New York State library folk, but *all* persons interested in library work, whether as trustees, librarians or assistants, outside of New York as well as within the state, are cordially welcome during Library Week.

The work of the convention will relate in various ways to one central subject, "The place of the public library in democratic society." At the first session, on Monday, Sept. 26, the president's address will define somewhat the program committee's conception of their rather broad subject. Reports of standing committees will also be given. On Tuesday evening, Sept. 27, the association will welcome the opportunity to hear Dr. George E. Vincent, who will speak on "The library as the social memory."

One session will be devoted to the selection of books for children, and the use of such books in effective and economic ways. Another session will be devoted to a discussion of "The librarian as a citizen." At least two round table meetings will be held, taking up such subjects as "Book-selection and book-buying," "How to make a small general library most available in reference work," "Hard

knots in cataloging," and any other topics which are suggested as practical for the needs of small libraries. There will be a consideration, also, of the library system of the state of New York, with the changes occasioned by the change in the Education Department, and a full explanation of what the State Library and Home Education Department can do for libraries in the state.

As to railroad rates, it is expected that the New York Central and connecting lines, including the Boston and Albany, will continue the concession granted for several years of one fare plus \$1 for the round trip. The Lake Placid Club continues its former rates, making all rooms and baths one-half the usual full season price, *i.e.*, the cost of rooms will be from 50 cents to \$2.50 a day, according to size and location.

It is most necessary for the comfort of all that the club should know promptly how many guests it must care for. Those who expect to attend are asked to write direct to the Lake Placid Club, Morningside, Essex Co., N. Y. The secretary of the association, Miss Mary Emogene Hazeltime, Prendergast Library, Jamestown, N. Y., will gladly answer any inquiries regarding Library Week.

American Library Association.

President: Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem.

ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE, OCT. 17-23, 1904.

OUTLINE OF PROGRAM.

While it has not proved practicable to organize the St. Louis Conference as an International Conference, a fair attendance from abroad is probable, and the program will include subjects of larger and international interest. Among those who have signified their intention of being present are Laurence Inkster, representing the Library Association of the United Kingdom; W. E. A. Axon, of Manchester; Dr. Biagi, of Florence; Haakon Nyhuus, of Christiania; and Messrs. Otlet and La Fontaine, of the Institut International de Bibliographie de Brussels.

Contributions from abroad to the program will include papers on the following topics:

Library legislation in Great Britain, by John J. Ogle, secretary for Higher Education, Booth.

Library extension work in Great Britain, by L. Stanley Jast, librarian Croydon Public Libraries.

Some features of recent library practice in Great Britain, by Henry Bond, librarian Woolwich Public Libraries.

Work with children in Great Britain, by John Ballinger, Cardiff Public Libraries.

Training for librarians in Great Britain, by H. D. Roberts, librarian St. Saviour's Public Library, Southwark, hon. secretary of L. A. U. K. Education Committee.

Production of books in Great Britain, by Walter Powell, deputy librarian, Birmingham Free Libraries.

Letter on the general library situation in Italy, by Dr. Desiderio Chilovi.

Recent general progress in Italy, by Dr. Guido Biagi.

Recent progress in popular libraries in Denmark, by Dr. A. Steenberg.

State-supported libraries of Norway, by Haakon Nyhuus.

Research libraries of Sweden, by Dr. Aksel Andersen.

Recent progress and present status in Russia, by M. Wylie.

Recent progress and present status in New Zealand, by Herbert Baillie.

Other subjects already arranged for are:

Bibliographic undertakings of international concern. General subject, in charge of Dr. Richardson, to include papers on:

a. The "International catalogue of scientific literature," by Dr. Adler.

b. The extension of this catalog to other fields.

c. The work of the International Bibliographic Bureau at Brussels, by a member of the Bureau.

d. The work of the Concilium Bibliographicum at Zurich, by Dr. H. H. Field.

e. The handbook to societies: review of data gathered by Mr. Thompson, the editor and compiler.

National bibliography of the United States, by R. R. Bowker.

Bibliography of official literature, by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse.

An annual review, summary, or index to the literature of library science, by W. Dawson Johnston.

State aid to libraries, by Miss Gratia Countryman.

The library and the school: a review of the work now done, based on statistics, by Miss Electra C. Doren.

Classification: present tendencies, by Charles Martel.

Cataloging: present tendencies, by W. C. Lane.

Annotation: present status, by W. I. Fletcher.

Bibliography and cartography of Louisiana under the French domination, by William Beer.

Woman in American libraries: a statistical statement, by Mrs. S. C. Fairchild.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The large number of reservations in prospect for October caused the management of the Inside Inn for two weeks recently to de-

cline advance reservations at the \$1.50 rate. It is now announced that reservations will be issued, so far as they can be given, at all advertised rates, though it is evident that the lower priced rooms will be all reserved long before the conference week. Prompt reservation now should still secure rooms at the lower rates.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND HANDBOOKS.

Official announcement and preliminary program of the conference will be mailed during the last week of August. The revised handbook will be issued during the second week of September.

State Library Commissions.

CONNECTICUT PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMITTEE:
Miss C. M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford.

The report of the State Board of Education for 1903 (Connecticut pub. doc. no. 8, Hartford, 1903) contains (p. 232-274) a report of the work of the Public Library Committee for 1902-1903. It is mainly statistical, giving full tabulated record and information of the libraries of the state, listed alphabetically by places; two large colored maps, showing libraries at the time of the organization of the committee in 1893 and at the present time; and 52 excellent plates of library buildings—exteriors, interiors, and floor plans. Maps like the two included have been mounted and sent to the Connecticut Building at the St. Louis Exposition. The later map is now, of course, a year old, and there are at present 70 libraries instead of 64 receiving books every year from the state. Connecticut is the only New England state that has a salaried visitor and inspector in addition to the unsalaried committee or commission. In the 144 public libraries recorded there were 842,631 v., which had a circulation for the year of 2,086,941. The 68 libraries connected with the state contained 218,285 v. and circulated 600,366. During the year the committee expended \$5393 for the purchase of 5853 v. for libraries. It also circulated 40 travelling libraries, the contribution of the society of Colonial Dames, which were used in 77 schools. From the Audubon Society 18 travelling libraries were contributed, mainly on birds and all relating to natural history, which have been sent out by the committee. Travelling libraries donated by Mr. Charles Leeds were sent to communities without a public library; the 506 v. in these libraries had a circulation of 7000. "The number of school libraries has increased in 10 years from 461 to 833 and the number of books from 83,128 to 197,791. The experience of the committee justifies the suggestion that part of the state school library grant might be profitably expended for travelling school libraries."

State Library Associations.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA.

President: Joy Lichtenstein, Public Library, San Francisco.

Secretary: Miss M. A. Schmidt, Public Library, San Francisco.

Treasurer: Miss Florence B. Whittier, Mechanics' Library, San Francisco.

The next meeting of the association will be held in Santa Cruz, Sept. 4 and 5, including Labor day, and will be devoted to the consideration of "Essentials of library work." A Sacramento meeting will follow shortly after, probably about the first of November. The association now has 132 members, of whom 54 are men.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

AMHERST SUMMER SCHOOL.

The 14th annual session of the summer school of library economy at Amherst College, Mass., under the direction of W. I. Fletcher, the librarian, opened July 5, with 38 pupils, representing 10 states, besides the District of Columbia and Canada. Most of the pupils are already engaged in library work, and all engage in the study with zeal and enthusiasm, promising the best results.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The following non-resident lecturers addressed the school during June:

Mr. William H. Brett, librarian Cleveland Public Library.

Relations of the public library and the library school to other educational activities. (Three lectures.)

Mr. Brett filled the alumni lectureship for 1903-4.

Mr. A. L. Peck, librarian Gloversville Free Public Library.

1. Book buying.

2. The Gloversville Library.

Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent children's department, Brooklyn Public Library.

1. The successful children's librarian.

2. The planning and equipment of the children's room.

3. Selection of books for the children's room.

Mr. E. G. Routzahn, corresponding secretary American League for Civic Improvement.

Relation of libraries to civic improvement.

All these lectures were attended both by the students of the regular school and of the summer course. The school year closed Friday, June 24; the summer session, June 30.

The success of the special course just completed in reference work and bibliography seems to justify the members of the faculty in providing special courses. At the close the class addressed a letter to the faculty expressing their satisfaction with the course.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The following additions should be made to the list of positions recently taken by students:

Miss Alice Francis, 1904, cataloger Public Library, Buffalo.

Miss Elizabeth D. Renninger, 1896, branch librarian Brooklyn Public Library.

Miss Mildred E. Fish, 1904, substituting Pratt Institute Free Library and Union Settlement Library, New York.

The following have temporary appointments:

Edith Veronique Bethune (Advanced class), instructor in McGill University Summer Library School.

Clara Bragg, cataloger, Public Library, Cazenovia, N. Y.

Marcia, Norma Dalphin, substitute, Loring Memorial Library, North Plymouth, Mass.

Ida M. Mendenhall, instructor, Indiana Summer Library School.

Annette Persis Ward, assistant, Y. W. C. A. Library, New York.

Edith L. Shearer, cataloger, Library of American Society of Civil Engineers, New York.

Isabel D. Emerson, substitute, Madison Sq. Church House Library, New York.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL.

The entrance examinations for the Library School of Western Reserve University were given on June 17 and 18. The September examinations will be held on the 6th and 7th of the month, instead of the 16th and 17th, as stated in the announcement.

A wing of Adelbert Hall is being remodelled for the use of the school, which will be completed in ample time for the opening of the school on Sept. 30.

We are glad to announce that the financial condition of the school is such that the tuition fee has been fixed at \$100 instead of \$125, as first announced.

Reviews.

RICHARDSON, Ernest Cushing, and Morse, Anson Ely. Writings on American history, 1902: an attempt at an exhaustive bibliography of books and articles on United States history published during the year 1902, and some memoranda on other portions of America. Princeton, N. J., Library Book Store, 1904. 21+294 p. l. O. \$3.

This important and interesting volume is a first effort toward an annual bibliography of American history, the result of an inquiry made by members of the American Historical Association as to what bibliographical aid was most needed by American students of history at the present time. While the methods here adopted were in large measure experimental, and may not be followed in later issues, it is proposed to continue the work begun by Dr.

Richardson and Mr. Morse, and material for the 1903 volume is now being compiled under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution by Professor A. C. McLaughlin.

The present volume is an alphabetical subject record of books, essays, articles and other contributions on American history, taking the term in its wider sense; "it attempts to cover the literature of 1902 on the Americas, exhaustively as regards the United States, rather fully for British America, and less fully for Latin America." The entries for books and for analyzed articles are given in one series, distinction being made by difference in type. Entries are quite full, place, publisher, date, imprint data and size being indicated for books and page reference for analyticals; the Library of Congress card numbers are given where practicable, and summarized "evaluations" are made by condensed citations from selected critical journals. The work is printed throughout by linotype, and the long line (running entirely across a four-inch page), small close type, and monotony of form produce an effect unpleasing and rather trying to the eye. A curious feature, in a work of this character, is the affixing of brief "definitions" to subject headings—as "Arts (fine), creation of beauty in material forms;" "Assassination, premeditated murder, especially of public persons;" "Atlanta, Ga., State capital, county seat of Fulton Co." In some cases such definitions have their values (as "Kekchi Indians, a Maiyan tribe of Guatemala"), but, on the whole, they are a work of superrerogation, and the compilers themselves admit that in many cases "there is little real reason save methodical uniformity for their inclusion." The main record is followed by a classified index, made up of the subject headings arranged alphabetically in an extended classification, an outline of which is furnished in the table of contents. Reference from the index to the list proper is by subject word. There are practically no cross references, and though the classified index in a measure makes up for this lack, it is nevertheless a hindrance in consultation, when the various branches of a subject are not familiar to the searcher. The lack of an author index is of course a serious drawback. It renders it impossible to judge of the representation given to any one author, or to estimate closely the extent of the literature recorded (though this is indicated by the fact that 311 periodicals have been exhaustively analyzed). "The bulk involved and the expense" are the reasons given for its omission, and their validity must be admitted by all who have had experience in bibliographical work, but it may be hoped that in future issues an author record may be included. A general and necessarily inadequate examination of the volume indicates careful work and general accuracy of detail, though some mistakes in alphabetizing and typographical errors (as "Whiteman, Walt") are to be noted.

On the whole the work should be helpful to a large number of users—to librarians no less than to students in history. Indeed its title hardly indicates how broad is its scope and upon how many curious and out-of-the-way subjects it affords information. This is particularly the case in biography, especially of contemporaries in art, letters, and public life. The extent of the record is remarkable. That 243 pages of close type should be required to list the literary production of one year in the field of American history alone—however broadly the term may be applied (and it should be noted that United States publications and state documents are not included)—is a sobering and significant fact, to be borne in mind in the discussion of that familiar bibliographical project, one great "universal bibliography."

The compilers in a modest introduction explain the methods adopted, and touch upon interesting questions of form and of "appraisal." Their choice of alphabetical subject arrangement was made as best suited to the use of students, though less desirable from the point of view of the bookseller and book-buyer—and this decision is correct, *provided* the student knows his subject and its synonyms and related topics. As to "appraisal," the difficulty of combining good critical annotation work with promptness of issue is a serious one; and it cannot be said to have been overcome in the present volume. The amount of painstaking labor such a work as this entails can be realized only by those who have labored in a kindred field, and its usefulness to others must be the greatest if not the only recompense. Despite flaws in detail, the compilers of this volume have earned that recompense, and in taking a first step toward an annual bibliographical record in this important field they have rendered a public service of great value.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

The *Library Association Record* for July contains a paper on "Weeding-out and kindred problems," by W. E. Doubleday, who quotes Dr. Hosmer, Mr. Foster, Dr. Eliot and others on this open question, and recommends that the process of weeding out be persevered in, especially as regards technical books. "The more difficult problem of *what to discard* is difficult to dogmatize about, but I should say 'when in doubt, refrain.'" "Proportional representation of different classes of literature in libraries" is considered in an article by William J. Willcock, who gives an interesting table of what he regards as the desirable proportions of a working library of 10,000, 30,000 and 60,000 volumes, respectively.

The *Library World* for June opens with some remarks on professional literature, quoted elsewhere, and contains an amusing essay on "The philosophy of cataloging," by

James Duff Brown, who would solve the problem of married women's names by using the birth-name of authors as main entry. In the July number Archibald Clarke continues his series of "Essays on indexing," and "Two Carnegie libraries," at Brentford and Kettering, are described in an illustrated article. The *Library World* is to be congratulated upon entering its seventh year of existence. It has been, and we hope will continue to be, a sturdy champion of progressive methods and an influence for good in English librarianship—even if now and then it has shaken up the dry bones of cherished prejudices and formalities rather unceremoniously.

THE MEDICAL LIBRARY MOVEMENT in the United States. (Editorial in *Medical Record*, July 9, 1904, 66:60-61.)

Quotes extensively from an article by Dr. Albert T. Huntington, of Brooklyn, in the *Medical Library and Historical Review* for April. There are in the United States 215 medical libraries with 1,023,295 (estimated) volumes.

LOCAL.

Appleton (Wis.) F. P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1904.) Added 537; total 8302. Issued, home use 46,441 (juv. 13,170); visitors to ref. and reading rooms 41,046.

Atlanta, Ga. Carnegie L. A bust of Andrew Carnegie was unveiled and presented to the library trustees on the morning of July 4. The presentation speech was made by Mrs. William Lawson Peel. The bust is the work of Chevalier Trentanove, of Florence, and the amount devoted to it, \$802.77, was nearly all raised by the school children of Atlanta, largely in pennies.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library. About the middle of June the library found itself face to face with the problem of ordering some 20,000 volumes for two new Carnegie branches to be opened in September, and of accessioning, shelf listing and cataloging the same and preparing them for circulation.

This seemed a good deal to accomplish in two and a half months, especially as the entire cataloging force was to be absent on vacation during one month of that time, and as the work for the old branches must go on without too much interruption; but 14 temporary catalogers and eight pasters were engaged, and by the first of August 15,000 of the volumes had gone through all the processes, from the order work to the final preparation for the shelves.

Buffalo (N. Y.) P. L. An examination was held on June 30 for assistants in the library, which was taken by 52 applicants. Of these but two passed the required 75 per cent. The examination papers have been criticized by the local press as too difficult. Of the 52 applicants examined 45 were graduates of the city high schools, and of these one was successful.

Camden (N. J.) P. L. The cornerstone of the Carnegie library building was laid on July 4, with elaborate exercises, preceded by a parade of local patriotic and civic societies.

Canastota (N. Y.) P. L. A brief summary of the year's work is furnished by Miss Julia Perkins, the librarian, who reports additions of 550 v. and a total of 3850. The total circulation for home use was 13,775, an increase of 3195 over the previous year; the average daily circulation is 50 v.

The library was founded in 1896, and occupied two rooms in a private dwelling until Aug. 10, 1903, when the Carnegie building was dedicated, being the first Carnegie library completed and dedicated in central New York. It is of buff-colored pressed brick, with stone foundation, and when completed and furnished cost \$13,000. Mr. Carnegie gave \$10,000 of this amount, and the citizens of Canastota gave the other \$3000 to purchase the site on which the library stands. Beside this, the sum furnished the building very completely. There is a stack room which will hold 30,000 volumes, adults' and children's reading rooms, reference room, and private room for the use of the trustees and librarian, also a checking and cloak room on the first floor, with an assembly hall above. The interior is finished in quartered oak, with the library furniture to match.

Charlotte, N. C. Carnegie L. (1st rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1903.) This neatly printed report contains an historical sketch of the library, and a good frontispiece illustration of the Carnegie building. The Charlotte Public Library was established in January, 1891, as a subscription association, with dues of 50 cents a month. Rooms were opened over a bookstore, and Mrs. Bessie Lacy Dewey, elected in March, 1891, served as librarian until her death, on Nov. 8, 1900. In January, 1901, the library was transferred to the city school commissioners and was conducted as the Charlotte Public School Library, in new quarters in the city hall. As a result of Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$25,000 for a building, made in March, 1901, it was finally reorganized as the Charlotte Carnegie Public Library, which began its official existence on Jan. 31, 1903, and entered into possession of its handsome new building on July 12 of the same year. The statistics of the first year's work are as follows. Added 684; total 3202. Issued, home use (six months only), 11,390 (fict. 10,125); visitors to ref. dept. 9671. No. borrowers 1480. Receipts \$2578.07; expenses \$2326.86 (salaries \$1055, books \$338.72, periodicals \$116.20).

"Unfortunately, owing to expenses incident to the opening of a new library, we have only been able to add to the books turned over to us by the school commissioners about 1000 volumes. Another year it is believed that we will be able to reserve from the annual appropriation for books alone from \$850 to \$1000." The librarian is Mrs. Annie Smith Ross.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1903.) As usual, this report appears more than a year after the date of its presentation, so that the information given is extremely belated. The statistics are as follows: Added 17,594 v., 4593 pm.; total 233,744 v., 46,448 pm. Issued, home use, 745,658, of which 519,722 were drawn from the main library (fict. 76.2%). Active borrowers 44,454. Receipts \$121,032.45; expenses \$98,886.95 (salaries of libn. and assts. \$27,073.41, salaries of engineers and janitors \$12,144.10, books and periodicals \$19,256.48, binding \$4676.68, branch libs. and delivery stations \$12,256.57).

Mr. Hodges's report is interesting in its review of the library's activities and its notes upon the foreign libraries visited by him during his summer abroad. Through reading clubs, debating clubs for children, home libraries, "story hours" and like means the use of the library has been stimulated and developed. The reclassification of the books according to the D. C. was continued, with an increasing use of the L. C. printed cards. Inter-library loans are discussed, and it is pointed out that despite the liberality, within necessary limitations, of the Library of Congress, "there is an enormous amount of literary work of the second class (if it may be so styled)"—work of study clubs, schools, university classes, etc.—for which the resources of the smaller libraries are inadequate. To meet this, it is suggested that the functions and equipment of the state libraries might be extended; "it would mean a considerably increased expenditure on the state library, but there should result an economy throughout the state as a whole by diminishing the purchase by local libraries of books not needed permanently on their shelves." The work for the blind, carried on by a special society under the auspices of the library, is described, and the report of the Cincinnati Library Society for the Blind, appended to the library report, gives further particulars of this useful and excellently conducted work.

At the July meeting of the board of trustees it was voted to abolish the office of reference librarian, which for the past three years has been filled by Charles Wright, formerly librarian of the Erie (Pa.) Library. This action is understood to be due to a desire to cut down expenses, the trustees stating that the reference circulation did not justify a special position at a special salary.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. The Woodland branch of the library, being the first of the seven branches provided by Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$250,000, was formally opened on the evening of Saturday, July 16, when dedicatory exercises were held in the auditorium. To these ceremonies adults only were admitted, exercises for children being held on the afternoon of Monday, July 18. The routine work of the branch was taken up on the morning of the next day.

The Woodland branch is built on the site of the former branch of the same name and utilizes part of the old building, but covers much more ground space. The building is in the colonial style, of pressed brick, trimmed with stone, 84 x 164, one-storied, with ceilings 20 feet in height. Entrance through an attractive vestibule leads into the exhibition corridor and central office combined. Opening from this on either side are the children's room and reading and reference room. At the rear the office opens into the circulating department and behind this is the large auditorium, with a gallery and wide exits into a beautiful side portico. There are three club or study rooms, and the fittings and decorations are most complete and artistic. Many books have been added, and the branch opens in its new building with a collection of over 16,000 volumes.

Decatur (Ill.) P. L. (29th rpt. — year ending May 31, 1904.) Added 1778; total 22,873. Issued, home use 84,476. Total borrowers' cards in force 5585.

On July 1, 1903, the library was opened in its new Carnegie building. "The actual moving of the books and equipment from the old quarters occupied only one week, but getting the final touches done to the building, with numberless details and delays, together with the readjusting of most of the shelving, the unpacking and placing of the new furniture, with the planning for the opening, took the entire month of June. Six moves have been made by the library since its organization in 1875, and it is a pleasure to feel that at last we have a home of our own, and a beautiful, convenient one as well.

"After a year's test of the building we feel that it has fully proved its fitness for the purpose for which it was planned, and that there are but few, if any, changes we would make if we were doing it over. At the height of the busy season the reference room and children's room have been crowded to their utmost capacity. It is a comfort to know that we have planned for growth and have an upper floor to use for library purposes when needed. The stack room, too, is rapidly becoming inadequate, and the time is not far distant when a third stack will be necessary."

Reports of the various departments are made by the assistants in charge, and it is evident that the library has entered upon a period of increased efficiency and new development. Free access to the shelves was given in November, and the system upon the whole has proved popular; only three books are recorded as missing. Mounted pictures have been largely used as an aid in school work. To provide for the additional assistance required in the new building an apprentice class was established, to train young girls for vacancies, substitute, or extra work. Six applicants were notified of the examination, three of whom took the examination and passed. Mrs. Evans recommends that special privi-

leges, as extra cards and books for school use, be granted to teachers.

Kenosha, Wis. Gilbert M. Simmons L. (4th rpt. — year ending May 31, 1904.) Added 1170; total 14,177. Issued, home use 64,836 (8224 from school room collections). New cards issued 875; cards in force 4100.

The circulation of fiction is given as 66 per cent., of which 27.5 per cent. is children's stories. The duplicate pay collection "has stood the test of time and continues in popularity; it has not only now paid for itself, but has 27 books on hand and \$33.57 in the treasury." There is constantly growing use of books through the schools, and the school duplicate collection continues to be most satisfactory.

McKeesport, Pa. Carnegie F. L. (Rpt. — year ending May 1, 1904.) Added 1422; total 4227. Issued, home use 27,438, of which 13,879 were issued from the children's dept.; visitors to reading rooms 20,615. "In order that the library may be systematically enlarged, and books supplied when most needed, it is desirable that a book fund may be established, in order that the regular sum may be at the disposal of the librarian and book committee."

New Haven (Ct.) F. P. L. (Rpt., 1903.) Added 7307; total 66,697. Issued, home use 313,731 (fict. 49.9%; juv. fict. 19.3%), of which 10,000 were drawn for school use. New cards issued 8991; total no. borrowers 17,823. Receipts \$19,012.70; expenses \$19,008.80 (salaries \$834.75, books \$3079.06, binding \$1523.85, furniture and repairs \$902.02, periodicals and newspapers \$811.20, lighting \$873.09, fuel \$1158.50).

"It is unnecessary to repeat that the library is without adequate space for its books and its proper administration. It is possible that before the end of the year it will be necessary to begin storing books in the cellar. In developing work with the schools a small special appropriation has been made by the board for the purchase of duplicates to be issued for home use from the school collections. "This plan has been in operation with success in two of the outlying districts, and practically is the only plan by which some children as well as their parents can have the use of the library. The gradual extension of the operations of the plan will very much extend the usefulness of the library to those living at a distance."

"As all the book cases have to be lighted, great economy has to be exercised in the lighting of them. Previously Welsbach lights were used, which were lighted up at dusk. This year an electric lamp with a single chain pull, readily put off and on, has been in use over book cases in the greater part of the library. The light is put on by any one desiring and is expected to be put out when the person is through. There is perhaps no saving in cost over the continuously lighted lamps, and it would perhaps be difficult to

say whether one plan is much better than the other."

New York City, Free lectures. The annual report of Dr. Leipziger, supervisor of lectures, on the free lectures delivered during the season 1903-1904, is issued by the Board of Education (96 p. il. D.). A total attendance is reported of 1,135,000 persons, and this in spite of the fact that the courses were shortened in many of the centers, owing to the cut in the appropriation. Lectures were delivered at 56 places in Manhattan, 34 in Brooklyn, 22 in Queens, and six in Richmond. The centres were school buildings, churches, halls, and university settlements. In all 4665 lectures were given by 453 lecturers.

The public libraries have been used as auxiliaries in this work and the lectures have stimulated the intelligent use of books. "In addition to the distribution of books from the platform library, the willing co-operation of the New York Public Library and the Brooklyn Public Library was secured. In various branches of these libraries, lists of books relating to the subjects of the lectures were posted on the bulletin board," and an interesting series of extracts from letters of branch librarians bear witness to the increased use of books on these subjects. "It is intended on the bulletins that will be issued next season to print the address of the Public Library near to any particular lecture center. It is also expected that in the lecture halls of the library courses of public lectures will be arranged. The lecture courses attain their best results when the auditors after leaving the influence of the lecture continue it by systematic reading."

New York City, School libraries. The report upon the use of public school libraries, made to Controller Grout by Mrs. Mathilde Coffin Ford in February last, and noted at that time in these columns (L. J., Feb., 1904, p. 933), has been published in the series of "Reports of an investigation concerning the cost of maintaining the public school system," by the city Department of Finance (June, 1904), as "Report 11: Circulating class libraries—a costly feature of work in schools, which is made superfluous by the public libraries." It is in part as follows:

"How the plan works:

"Inquiry made by me and other representatives of this department disclosed the fact that the air is rife with criticisms of the class library system. In the first place, principals and teachers complain of being so overworked as to be unwilling to assume the care and responsibility involved in the successful use of these circulating libraries, especially when they feel that there is no good reason for doing it.

"Protests are made against the delivery of the books on the ground that the pupils are so abundantly supplied with reading matter in the form of regular and supplementary readers and other books, that they do not

need these library books in school, while for home use the children go to the nearby branch of the circulating department of the Public Library and get all the books they want. In fact, children in the city schools are so loaded with books of all kinds that they are becoming stoop-shouldered carrying them to and fro.

"As one of the principals remarked in talking of the library matters: 'I was forced to order nearly \$300 worth of books for these circulating libraries or pay the penalty of being charged with lack of sympathy with so-called progressive methods in education, although my teachers did not want the books and the children do not need them.'"

North Easton, Mass. Ames F. L. (Rpt., 1903.) Added 319; total 15,791. Issued, home use 14,865 (fict. 6044; juv. 5212); reading room use 857; no record of reference use is kept.

Of the home circulation, 997 v. were issued through the delivery stations in the various districts of the town. A plan of sending 20 books a month to each school desiring them has been adopted, and in December and January 492 books were sent out in this way.

Miss Lamprey, the librarian, has had five morning classes of school children for instruction in the use of reference books, and has given an afternoon talk to the teachers on reading for children and the use of the library as supplementary to the school work.

Norwalk (Ct.) P. L. (8th rpt.—year ending May 31, 1904.) Added 652; total 7269. Issued, home use 42,391 (fict. 29,990; juv. 7493). New borrowers 408; total registration 3242.

Travelling libraries of 50 and 30 volumes respectively are sent to a Sunday-school library and to the car barn of the local street railway company. The Bodley Club service has been adopted to meet the demand for new books, 40 volumes a month being received and exchanged. A small collection of books for the blind was given by Mrs. Charles T. Leonard.

Philadelphia Apprentices' L. Co. (84th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1904.) Added 1084; total not given. Issued, home use 60,915 (fict. 45,311); readers in ref. dept. 6759. No. registered borrowers 1837. In the children's library there was a circulation of 11,526, and 19,107 readers. Income \$10,367.73; expenses \$413.07 (books \$1019.26, binding \$251.41, periodicals \$167.45, salaries \$2856.40, light and heat \$560.05, printing \$116.80).

"The most interesting event of the year, perhaps, has been the removal of the children's department from the rear of the library building, where the accommodations had never been entirely adequate, to a well lighted, commodious and attractively furnished room on Broad street." This resulted in an immediate increase in attendance and circulation and improvement in the quality of the

work done; "the better quarters have made for closer attention, and less distraction in the way of conversation." There has been a gain in general circulation and a much increased use of the reference department.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie L. (8th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1904.) Added 28,902 v., 1832 pm.; total 180,702 v., 11,021 pm. Issued, home use 607,442 (fict. 61.68 %); lib. and reading room use 1,200,000. Reading room attendance 453,170. New registration 13,790; total active registration 46,569.

The growth of the library's circulation from its opening in 1896 to the present time is shown in a graphic chart, which shows also the growth in the library's collection; another chart shows the fluctuation of circulation from month to month, with a drop from 72,000 in January to 34,000 in August. "A significant fact in connection with the work of the loan department of the central library is the great increase in the adult circulation of books bearing upon the arts and industries of this region. There was an actual increase of 20 per cent. over the previous year, while the gain for the last two years was 45 per cent."

The second part of the classified catalog was issued early in the year and part 3 has just been completed; part 4 will probably be issued during the present summer. The co-operative issue, with the Cleveland Public Library, of catalog cards for 1053 children's books, is nearing completion. Up to February 459,743 cards had been printed, and the total, it is estimated, will reach 930,000; each set will contain over 10,000 cards. There has been a marked increase in reference use. The poetry index, compiled to meet requests for information, now covers 110 volumes of poetry collections. "Detailed reference lists have been prepared in advance for 13 study clubs, covering 640 topics in all. The preparation of these lists requires much time, but the advantage both to the clubs and to the library justifies it. As the lists of previous years are preserved and indexed, the result is a collection of selected reference lists which are not only used again and again for different clubs, but for other purposes as well."

Work with children is as usual one of the library's special activities. In addition to a circulation of 178,145 from the various children's departments, 6986 v. were issued from 11 summer playground deposit stations, and the total circulation, including deposit stations, schools, home libraries and clubs, was 299,124. The "story hour" has become a regular part of the work, 502 stories having been told to 17,034 children at the central and branch libraries and in some of the public schools. "During December the children's librarians and students in the training school for children's librarians had the benefit of 10 days' training in story telling under Miss Marie L. Shedlock, the well-known English story teller and lecturer in the art of telling

stories to children." Miss Woodward, the supervisor of home libraries, has conducted 28 home library groups and 36 reading clubs. By the gift of \$5000 a year from Andrew Carnegie, for three years, the library's training school for children's librarians has been enabled to reduce its tuition fees and broaden its course by increasing the number of outside lecturers.

Port Richmond (Staten Island, N. Y.) P. L. The new Carnegie building is nearly completed and will soon be formally opened. It contains six rooms, and cost \$20,000.

Rockville (Ct.) P. L. The Maxwell memorial library building, the gift of the family of the late George Maxwell, was dedicated on the afternoon of June 29. The building is classic in style, and is approached by two long flights of granite steps 40 feet wide. The vestibule opens directly into the large delivery room, from which the children's room and reading room, on either side, are separated by partitions. The librarian has complete supervision over the three rooms. All the finishing and interior decorations are rich and harmonious, the wood work and furniture throughout being of antique oak. On the second floor is a lecture room, with a seating capacity of about 90 persons. The stack room has a shelf capacity of 30,000 v. The library is a private corporation.

Stoughton (Mass.) P. L. The new library building given to the city by Lucius Clapp was dedicated on June 13. Formal exercises were held at the town hall and there was a public reception at the library in the afternoon and evening. The site was purchased by the town on Nov. 12, 1902, and the cornerstone was laid on July 4, 1903. The building and equipment cost \$25,000, paid from funds given by Mr. Clapp. Handsome exterior lamps were given by William Atherton.

Utica, (N. Y.) P. L. In June the library completed its ninth year, and a review of its work is given in the *Utica Press* of July 8. During the past year it circulated 140,834 v., and the reference department and reading room had about 75,000 visitors. Of the total circulation 33 per cent. was from the young people's department. There were 3367 v. added, giving a present total of 38,094 v. and 6314 pamphlets. In the autumn the work with the schools and with young people will be strengthened, under the charge of Miss Caroline J. Gleason, of Pratt Institute Library School, 1903, Historical course 1904, who has been appointed children's librarian, her appointment taking effect July 6. Miss Gleason has a number of years' experience as a teacher behind her two years of library training, and is thus doubly fitted to make the library of great service to the teachers and students of the city. The new library building, which will be completed in the fall, makes possible this extension of the work with the schools.

Warren, Md. Mr. Summerfield Baldwin, of Baltimore, of the Warren Manufacturing Co., has erected a library building at Warren, Baltimore county, Md., at a cost of about \$5000. The building is for the use of the Warren Club, and was dedicated on Friday evening, June 17, 1904. There is an audience room, seating about 200, rooms for games, etc. The cotton duck mills of the Warren Manufacturing Co. are at Warren.

Waukesha (Wis.) P. L. (Rpt.) Added 1056; total 4198. Issued, home use 17,874. Cards in force 1875. Receipts \$16,234.18; expenses \$15,495.36.

Wilmington (O.) L. Assoc. The handsome Carnegie library building was dedicated on July 14, the chief address being by C. B. Galbreath, state librarian. The building cost \$12,500, the equipment costing \$2400 additional. The librarian is Miss Minnie Farren.

Worcester, (Mass.) F. P. L. The report made by Melvil Dewey upon the management of the library was submitted to the directors on July 5. Mr. Dewey was appointed several months ago to examine into the conditions of the library administration, by a sub-committee of the board charged with this duty. His report was sent to the sub-committee on April 1, but was held for the completion of an accompanying report by the sub-committee.

Mr. Dewey reviews and praises the work done by the Worcester library and its liberal policy toward the public. Regarding the administration, he says:

"Your salaries are lower than ought to be paid for first-class work in the grades of service. They will doubtless be gradually increased. Experience indicates that not over seven hours daily can be expected with the best results, except from pages, cleaners and perhaps from juniors who assume less responsibility and feel less the wear of long hours. The time clock, which at a touch records to a minute the time of arrival and departure from the building of every staff member, is much cheaper and more satisfactory than any book system of recording time. No question arises as to accuracy and librarian and trustees can see in tabulated form sheets, punctuality and regularity of every staff member. No extra pay should be given for more than required hours, as it is a constant premium on overwork, which lowers quality; but extra time made in busy seasons may properly be credited in case of time lost by illness or other causes. The fairest method and in practice the most satisfactory, is to make a liberal allowance for absences because of illness or other cause and then to deduct lost time as shown by the clock in excess of this allowance, regardless of the reason.

"Your librarian is 67 years old, but impressed me as younger in spirit and stronger for work than some men in the 50's. It would be a loss Worcester could ill afford, if mechanically on attaining the age of 70 years, you

were to lose his familiarity with your books and technical skill, acquired in 30 years' experience in your library. But it would not be fair to ask him to give as many hours and as much work as a younger man.

"As you have been for years without a sub-librarian, which the extent of your work really requires, it seems desirable, both from the standpoint of librarian and public if when Mr. Green can find just the right person for the place, you select a coadjutor. This should be some one who will work with him in hearty sympathy, and will learn from him the many things which have contributed to past success with the purpose of making the library each year better than before, not by a revolution, which is expensive and annoying, but by a gradual growth, holding on to all the best features and improving where it is found possible in any detail, however small.

"Usually we expect a sub-librarian to draw about half the head librarian's salary. This sub-librarian is most often a younger man who comes in like a bishop's coadjutor, with a strong probability of succession when his chief will retire. In blocking out a scheme for salaries, I have suggested a sub-librarian at \$150, \$175 or \$200 a month, according to experience, efficiency and duties assigned. I feel sure such a man could more than earn his salary, and that it would be only a justice to your librarian, who, for a third of a century, has done so much to make Worcester known, to give him a younger man to whom he can pass by personal contact in actual work the spirit that has made your library justly famous, much better than to trust to chance or to continuity of administration, after a sudden break, which is sure to come if there is no understudy."

In their accompanying report the sub-committee recommends the appointment of a male assistant librarian at a salary of \$1500 per year. They state their belief that "the librarian should be the responsible head of the institution, and should have authority and direction over every employee." They recommend the adoption of a graded scheme of service, similar in many points to that of the Brooklyn Public Library scheme, given in the July number of *L. J.* "The non-graded service of the library includes: Librarian, assistant librarian, head of the reference departments, head of the circulating departments, head of the children's departments, lead cataloger, miscellaneous employees, including janitors, cleaners, drivers of delivery wagons, messenger boys and runners within the library, and such positions may be filled without examination.

"Other employees in the non-graded service will be appointed only after an examination adapted to the position to be filled, which examination may be competitive or non-competitive, as the librarian may, with the approval of the finance committee, determine.

"The basis of salaries in the non-graded service shall be as follows:

"Librarian, \$3000 to \$4000; assistant librarian, \$1500 to \$2000; head of reference department, \$1000 to \$1400; head of circulating department, \$900 to \$1200; head of children's department, \$700 to \$900; head cataloger, \$70 per month; janitor, \$600 to \$700 per year.

"The graded service includes generally all library employees from whom special training in library work is required, except such as are specifically included in the non-graded division. Positions in the graded service are divided as follows: First grade, senior assistants; second grade, junior assistants; third grade, assistant catalogers; fifth grade, substitutes. Examinations in the grade service will be competitive except as otherwise specially provided for.

"Salaries in the graded service shall be: First grade, \$750 to \$900 per annum; second grade, \$550 to \$700 per annum; third grade, \$500 to \$600 per annum; fourth grade, \$300 to \$500 per annum."

The committee do not accept Mr. Dewey's recommendations to drop the word "Free" from the library's name, or to change the "directors" to "trustees," and they recommend that the present collection known as the "intermediate library" be regarded as part of the Green reference library, heretofore kept as a separate division.

FOREIGN.

Birmingham (Eng.) F. Ls. (42d rpt.—year ending March 31, 1904.) Added 10,114; total 289,313. Issued, home use 1,007,973. Including reference use the total use of books for the year is estimated at 2,344,472. Total borrowers 31,461, "more than half of whom are of the age of 20 years and under." The reference library now contains 175,858 v., the year's accessions having been 6000 v. Besides the central reference and lending libraries there are 10 branches in operation. A new and improved system of heating has been installed in the central libraries, and "a fire-resisting safe for the better protection of the most valuable Shakespeare books" has been provided. "The folios and quartos which the library possesses are worth at a moderate computation fully £2000, and this value increases every year."

Gifts and Bequests.

North Andover, Mass. On July 19 at a special town meeting it was voted not to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$12,000 for a library building, in view of the fact that Hon. Moses T. Stevens had offered to erect a memorial library to cost not less than \$20,000. Mr. Stevens will provide the site as well as the building. His gift is conditional upon a municipal appropriation of \$1200 yearly for the library's support.

Rockville (Ct.) P. L. By the will of the late William J. Thompson, of Hartford, Ct., the library receives a bequest of \$1000.

Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L. On July 19 the trustees of the library received a gift of \$20,000 from William P. Bancroft, to be invested for the benefit of the library. This will add \$1000 to the annual city appropriation, by virtue of a recent ordinance awarding an increase in the appropriation at the rate of \$50 for each \$1000 donated to the library.

Carnegie library gifts.

Atlanta (Ga.) University. June 23. \$25,000.

Made on the condition "that the library will be liberally supported." Horace Bumstead, president of the university, has made an appeal for public subscriptions to the amount of \$2000 to insure acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer.

Practical Notes.

BOOK COVER AND BINDING. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, July 19, 1904. III: 612-613.) il.

CARD BEVEL-EDGER. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, July 19, 1904. III: 681-682.) il.

MEANS FOR CUTTING flat sheets of cardboard, paper, or other material into cards having beveled edges. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, July 12, 1904. III: 325.) il.

PROCESS OF ORNAMENTING THE EDGES OF BOOKS. (Described in *Official Gazette* of the U. S. Patent Office, June 21, 1904. III: 2162.)

Librarians.

CHASE, Miss Adelaide M., who died at West Medford, Mass., on May 19 last, was for nearly three years connected with the business library of Stone & Webster, Boston. Miss Chase was a graduate of the University of Illinois Library School, and combined technical training with great versatility of mind. She was able most effectively to meet the needs of those calling for information of an engineering, financial and statistical character. As librarian of a technical collection she was besieged with a multiplicity of requests, which, with her clearness and accuracy of mind, she was particularly well adapted to answer. She was quick to perceive what was wanted when wrong titles were given in asking for books or documents, and having passed on a document or paper she had a rare faculty for remembering it, no matter in what form the question was asked her.

CLARKE, Miss Maude E., formerly cataloger of the Rhode Island State Library, has been appointed assistant librarian of the John Carter Brown Library of Brown University.

FATOUT, Miss Nellie, for three years librarian of the Elwood (Ind.) Public Library, has resigned that position to join the force of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library. She has been succeeded by Miss Ethel McCullough.

WOODRUFF, J. Lyon, has been appointed librarian of the East St. Louis (Ill.) Public Library, succeeding John E. Miller, who has been elected superintendent of the public schools. Mr. Woodruff was formerly secretary of the local branch of the Y. M. C. A.

Cataloging and Classification.

The BOSTON BOOK CO. *Bulletin of Bibliography* for July contains part 2 of the list of books included in the "A. L. A. portrait index," a further instalment of Mr. Cole's record of "Bermuda in periodical literature," and the usual quarterly index to library reference lists.

The BROCKTON (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for April-June contains reading lists on the Louisiana Purchase and St. Louis Exposition and on Nature and outdoor books.

The CARDIFF (Wales) P. L. *Journal* for July contains the usual separate (leaflet) record of the "Bibliography of Wales" for that month. There is a short list of "Books on cookery," a report of the Welsh Bible exhibition, to be open until October, a list of accessions, and interesting notes on features of the library and the museum associated with it.

CARNEGIE L. OF PITTSBURGH. Classified catalogue. Part 2: Philosophy and religion, 1903. 59-263+18 p. O. pap., 10 c.; postpaid, 15 c.

The first published section of the complete printed classed catalog of the library, part 1, "General works," not being issued in pamphlet form. When complete the catalog will comprise about 3000 pages, divided into two volumes. The different sections are to be issued separately in pamphlet form as they are printed, and finally an author and subject index will be added and the whole bound together. The catalog is printed from linotype, entries giving full names of authors, condensed titles, contents for composite books, series, etc., and frequent excellent annotations. The classification is according to the D.C. An author index, with page references, is appended. The preparation of such a catalog is a notable undertaking for a library of the size of the Pittsburgh Carnegie, and its completion should add another name to the comparatively short list of great "model catalogs."

— Part 3: Sociology and philology, 1904. 264-574+28 p. O. pap., 15 c.; postpaid, 25 c.

Similar to Part 2, previously noted. "To

avoid delay, no attempt has been made to supply descriptive notes for titles not already annotated, so that many important books are without notes."

CINCINNATI (O.) P. L. Finding list of French, Italian, and Spanish prose fiction. Cincinnati, Published by the trustees, 1904. 24 p. Q.

Separate author and title lists, in the several languages.

The KANSAS CITY (Mo.) P. L. *Quarterly* for July is devoted to genealogy, and records the resources of the library in this field and in state and local history, in a 30-page two-column list. There is also a short descriptive account of "Patriotic societies in America."

G. W. LEE contributed to the *Engineering News* of June 16 an article on "Engineering index and library work" (p. 54), giving an outline of the methods and classification employed in the minute indexing of newspaper clippings and other material on technical subjects. The headings and divisions of the "Engineering index," published by the *Engineering Magazine*, have been used for the classification, extended to the desired minuteness by an adaptation of the Decimal system. Examples of the classification are given, both for several general divisions and for one extended subdivision, which should be suggestive to others handling technical literature of this kind.

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for July contains a most interesting "List of books, etc., by and relating to Nathaniel Hawthorne," prepared as an exhibit in commemoration of the centenary of Hawthorne's birth by Victor H. Paltsits, of the Lenox branch. The list records collected editions, separate works in chronological order, contributions to annuals and magazines, biographies and criticisms, an extremely interesting selection of manuscripts from the Duyckinck collection, and portraits and other illustrations. Part 2 of the "Selected list of works relating to naval history, naval administration, etc.," also appears in this number.

ENOCH PRATT F. L. OF BALTIMORE CITY. *Bulletin*, issued quarterly. v. 10, nos. 1-2. April-July, 1904. 44 p. O.

Lists "additions to the central library."

The SCRANTON (Pa.) P. L. *Bulletin* for June contains a six-page classed reference list of "Essay literature."

CHANGED TITLE.

"London afternoons," by W. J. Loftie, published by Cassell & Co. in 1902, was issued in 1903 under the title of "Rambles in and near London; or, London afternoons." S: H. R.

Bibliography.

ADOLESCENT AFFECTION. Smith, Theodate L. Types of adolescent affection. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, June, 1904. 11: 178-203.) A bibliography of 30 titles is added.

BIBLIOPHILE SOCIETY, Boston. Third year book, 1904; printed for members only. Boston, Bibliophile Society, 1904. 133 p. 8°.

CHILDREN. Trettien, A. W. Psychology of the language interest of children. (*In Pedagogical Seminary*, June, 1904. 11: 113-177.)

A bibliography, containing only books and papers that stand in close relation to the subject, is added—91 titles.

COBDEN, Richard. Axon, William E. A. Cobden bibliography. (*In Notes and Queries*, 10th ser., 2: 3-5.)

This, the second instalment of this bibliography, includes the years 1847-1876.

CO-EDUCATION. Meylan, F. Th. La co-éducation des sexes: étude sur l'éducation supérieure des femmes aux Etats-Unis. Bonn, Charles Georgi, 1904. 181 p. 8°.

Contains a five-page bibliography somewhat indifferently arranged.

DIBDIN, Charles. Dibdin, E. Rimbault. A bibliographical account of the works of Charles Dibdin. (*In Notes and Queries*, 10th ser., 1: 502-503.)

This instalment includes the years 1808-1814—to the time of Dibdin's death.

J. C. DANA and Henry W. Kent announce the early publication of an English translation of the article "Librarian," from Etienne Gabriel Peignot's "Dictionnaire raisonné de bibliologie" (Paris, 1802). This article "contains an interesting statement of the duties and qualifications of a librarian as they were then understood. It sets a high standard, so high that few may hope to reach it." It is to be published as a broadside, in heavy white paper, with initial and border in red, at \$1 for four copies. Only 200 copies will be printed, and not less than four copies will be sold in one order. Orders should be sent to John Cotton Dana, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

EITNER, Rob. Biographisch-bibliographisches quellen-lexikon der musiker u. musikgelehrten der christlichen zeitrechnung bis zur mitte des 19. jahrh. In 10 v. v. 10: Ubaldi-Zyrler. Leipzig, Breitkopf & Hartel, 1904. 479 p. 4ths., per v., 10m.

ENGLISH POETS. Haney, John Louis, ed. Early reviews of English poets. Philadelphia, Egerton Press, 1904. 59+227 p. 8°. Contains a 4-page bibliography.

ERASMUS, Desiderius. Woodward, William Harrison. Desiderius Erasmus concerning the aim and method of education. Cambridge University Press, 1904. 17+244 p. 12°.

Pages 231-239 are bibliographical, the most interesting part being an annotated list of the first editions of Erasmus in English, in the 16th century.

The INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE of Brussels issues a "Notice-catalogue," dated May, 1904, devoted to a description and summary of its various departments and publications. It records a membership of 232 persons on Jan. 1, 1904, and a total of 6,260,750 bibliographical entries accessible to the public in its various "repertories." The report of the institute for 1903 also appears in separate pamphlet form ("Rapport sur la situation et les travaux," Bruxelles, 1904. 26 p. O.). It gives a historical sketch and outline of the plans and work of the organization, and records the number and character of its various publications, repertories, etc.

IOWA PUBLICATIONS. Budington, Margaret. A bibliography of Iowa state publications for 1898 and 1899. (*In Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, July, 1904. p. 399-429.)

The second instalment of this important contribution to state publications bibliography, of which part 1 appeared in the *Iowa Journal* for July, 1903. The list gives evidence of great care and painstaking work; it records 164 titles.

LOUISIANA. Thompson, Thomas P. Louisiana writers, national and resident, including others whose books belong to a bibliography of that state, to which is added a list of artists; comp. for Louisiana State Commission, Louisiana Purchase Exposition. New Orleans, 1904. 64 p. 8°.

MARRIAGE. Howard, George E. A history of matrimonial institutions, chiefly in England and the United States; with an introd. analysis of the literature and the theories of primitive marriage and of the family. Chicago, Univ. of Chic. Press, 1904. 3 v., 16+473; 16+498; 16+450 p. O.

The bibliography appended is probably the most complete ever compiled on this subject.

PHILIPPINE LITERATURE. In the *Nation* for July 14 James A. Robertson, co-editor of "The

Philippine Islands, 1493-1898," reviews the various existing collections of literature relating to the Philippines. Of foreign collections that of the Compañia de Tabacos de Filipinas of Barcelona, which contains the bulk of the great Retana collection, "is the largest in existence, although it is poor in original manuscripts;" the collections of Rev. Eduardo Navarro, of Valladolid, and of Rev. Pablo Pastells, of Barcelona, are important, and there is said to be a fine collection in St. Petersburg. In the United States, "besides the excellent collection in the Library of Congress, which is steadily growing, and those at Lenox, Harvard, and Boston Public libraries, it is gratifying to know that we have one private collection, that of Mr. Edward E. Ayer, of Chicago, the well-known collector of Americana, which bids fair to rival the largest of those mentioned above, both in the number and the rarity of its titles." Mr. Robertson describes in some detail the most valuable and important books and manuscripts in the Ayer collection, which "forms a good working library of original sources" and "offers many rich nuggets to the student."

ROBERT PROCTOR MEMORIAL VOLUME. It is proposed as a means of honoring the memory of the late Robert Proctor to collect and publish in one volume all his bibliographical essays and papers, with a memoir prefixed, and to prepare for press, with liberal illustration, the three remaining sections of his "Index of early printed books," comprising the books in the British Museum printed in Italy, France and elsewhere from 1501 to 1520. Under unpaid supervision it is estimated that the preparation of the remaining sections of the Index will cost about \$2500, while on the volume of Mr. Proctor's essays it is proposed to spend about \$500. The committee, consisting of the Earl of Crawford, chairman, A. W. Pollard, H. R. Tedder, R. S. Faber, G. K. Fortescue, F. Jenkinson, G. F. Barwick and F. W. Bourdillon will be glad to receive donations either in single sums or in the form of annual subscriptions for four years. All donors of not less than \$5 will receive the memorial volume, and negotiations will be opened with the publishers to enable subscribers to purchase the volume of the index at a reduced rate. Donations may be sent to H. R. Tedder, treasurer, Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, London.

INDEXES.

REVIEW OF REVIEWS ANNUAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS.—According to the *Academy*, an announcement has been made of the proposed discontinuance of the "Annual index to periodicals" issued by the *Review of Reviews*, owing to lack of support. "A loss has so far been incurred of £5000." The writer adds: "It is pitiable that so useful a publication should have received such scant support, and I can but hope that Mr. Stead's decision to

cease the issue of the Index will at once call forth such ample promise of support that his decision may be changed."

Notes and Queries.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE'S NOVELS.—The sequence of Anthony Trollope's novels is correctly given in an article on Trollope by Gamaliel Bradford in the *Atlantic*, March, 1902, page 429. It includes one more novel than the list given by the Los Angeles Public Library in your last issue, and is as follows: "The six chronicles of Barset come first, as follows: 'The warden,' 'Barchester Towers,' 'Doctor Thorne,' 'Framley Parsonage,' 'The small house at Allington,' 'The last chronicle of Barset.' These are followed by the Parliamentary novels, the connection between them being maintained through Mr. Palliser and some others: 'Can you forgive her?' 'Phineas Finn,' 'The Eustace diamonds,' 'Phineas Redux,' 'The prime minister,' 'The duke's children.'" MARY L. LAMPREY.

COLLATION OF *Harper's Weekly*.—Recently in collating *Harper's Weekly* a number of pages were discovered to be lacking, though the reading matter did not indicate a break. The publishers were written to and the following letter was received in reply:

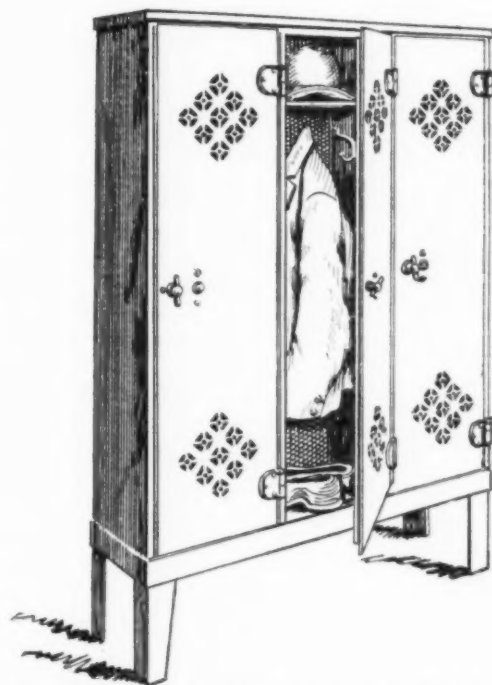
"In reply to your inquiry we return your list herewith and would respectfully state that supplements in many instances are not numbered; for instance, when we issue a double page supplement with an illustration on one side only that is counted as four pages. In some instances where we have issued a panorama picture it has counted as eight and in one instance as 16 pages, as it would have been 16 pages had it been folded up the size of the *Weekly*."

It may be interesting to librarians to know the explanation offered, though, as a matter of fact, there are frequent breaks for which no supplement can be found. The publishers could easily improve the *Weekly* in this respect. SAMUEL H. RANCK.

INFORMATION DESIRED OF MSS., AUTOGRAPHS, ETC., RELATING TO SWEDENBORG.—The writer is engaged upon a classification of the manuscripts and literary remains of Emanuel Swedenborg, and invites any librarians, antiquarians, or others, who may know about any of Swedenborg's manuscripts, autographs, or documents concerning him in this country, to communicate with him.

About 1870 Swedenborg's interleaved and annotated almanac for the year 1750 was brought to Chicago by a Swede; it would be especially desirable to discover the present location of this almanac.

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- Bibliography of Fine Arts.** By RUSSELL STURGIS and H. E. KREHBIEL. 90 cents. (Postage 10 cents.)
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- Reading for the Young.** Supplement by M. E. and A. L. SARGENT. 50 cents. (Postage 10 cents.)
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